

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
INSTALLATIONS OF THE
NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
FINAL**

2005 – 2009



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AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility	ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	JAG	Judge Advocate General
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management	LCTA	Land Condition Trend Analysis
AEC	Army Environmental Center	MACOM	Major Army Command
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	MFR	Memorandum for Record
AR	Army Regulation	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
ARNG	Army National Guard	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	MVSB	Motor Vehicle Storage Building
ATAG	Assistant to The Adjutant General	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
CA	Comprehensive Agreement	NGB	National Guard Bureau
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	NGTC	National Guard Training Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office	NJARNG	New Jersey Army National Guard
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager	NJDMVA	New Jersey Department of Military and Veteran Affairs
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shop	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist	ODEP	Officer of Department of Environmental Protection
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense	OPPC	Office of Policy, Planning, and Compliance
DOI	Department of the Interior	PA	Programmatic Agreement
EA	Environmental Assessment	PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	PAO	Public Affairs Office
EO	Executive Order	PL	Public Law
EPR	Environmental Project Report	POC	Point of Contact
EQR	Environmental Quality Report	POTO	Planning Operations and Training Office
FMO	Facilities Management Office	REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
FMS	Facility Maintenance Shop	SDS	Spatial Data Standards
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
FY	Fiscal Year	SOW	Scope of Work
GIS	Geographic Information System	TAG	The Adjutant General
HABS	Historic American Building Survey	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record	UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army	USC	United States Code
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
IFS	Integrated Facilities System	USACERL	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
IPR	In Progress Review	USPFO	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office
ISR	Installation Status Report		

**New Jersey Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

2005 – 2009

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3, *Environmental Conservation Program*; Army Regulation 200-4 *Cultural Resource Management*; and Army Pamphlet 200-4.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3, Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, and Department of Army Pamphlet (PAM) 200-4, require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. As a component of the installation master plan, the ICRMP is the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) commander's decision document for conducting the cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal ARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the ARNG mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage. The NJARNG has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed ICRMP. This ICRMP replaces the previous 5-year ICRMP.

This ICRMP for the NJARNG is designed in accordance with AR 200-4 and PAM 200-4 to support the military mission and assist individual installations in meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of cultural resources on all NJARNG installations, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a 5-year program. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the NJARNG parent installation, an overview of known cultural resources at all NJARNG facilities, the status of those resources, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next 5 years.

In accordance with AR 200-4, ICRMPs are internal Army compliance and management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program and ongoing mission activities, allow for the ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and its historic preservation responsibilities, and identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. The following installations are managed by the NJARNG, and are included in this ICRMP:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ▪ Atlantic City: Armory, MVSB | ▪ Hackettstown: Armory, MVSB |
| ▪ Bordentown, Rt. 206: Armory, FMS | ▪ Hammonton: Armory, MVSB |
| ▪ Bordentown, Rt. 130: CSMS | ▪ Jersey City: Armory |
| ▪ Bridgeton: Armory | ▪ Lakehurst Training Site |
| ▪ Burlington: Armory, MVSB | ▪ Lawrenceville: Armory, FMS, MVSB, USPFO Warehouse |
| ▪ Cape May: Armory, FMS | ▪ Lodi: Armory |
| ▪ Cherry Hill: Armory | ▪ Morristown: Armory, FMS |
| ▪ Dover: Armory, FMS | ▪ Mount Holly: Armory |
| ▪ Flemington: Armory, MVSB | ▪ Newark: Armory |
| ▪ Fort Dix: Training Center | ▪ Newton: Armory, MVSB |
| ▪ Franklin: Armory | ▪ Phillipsburg: Armory, FMS |
| ▪ Freehold: Armory | |

- Picatinny Arsenal: AASF 2
- Pitman: Armory, MVSB
- Plainfield: Armory, MVSB
- Riverdale: Armory, FMS
- Sea Girt: Training Site
- Somerset: Armory, FMS
- Teaneck: Armory, FMS
- Toms River: Armory, FMS, MVSB
- Tuckerton: Armory, MVSB
- Vineland: Armory
- Washington: Armory
- Westfield: Armory, FMS
- West Orange: Armory, CSMS, FMS, MVSB
- West Trenton: Armory, FMS; AASF 1
- Woodbridge: Armory
- Woodbury: Armory, MVSB(2), FMS
- Woodstown: Armory

Cultural resources under the stewardship of NJARNG may consist of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, documents, buildings, and structures; American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance; and previously collected prehistoric and historic artifacts. An inventory of cultural resources at the installations listed above has been compiled based on the results of known archaeological surveys, historic architectural evaluations, and archival and site record searches that have been completed to date. To date, 13 historic buildings and structures, one archaeological site, and no traditional cultural properties have been recorded on NJARNG installations.

Based on the current condition of cultural resources at the installations listed above, past operational and training activities have impacted cultural resources. A summary of the management actions necessary to avoid future impacts are recommended in this ICRMP and provided below. These management actions are specifically designed to avoid additional impacts to cultural resources in the future. Typical examples of general management actions that help prevent future impacts include the identification and avoidance of archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas, consideration of cultural resources as early as possible in the project planning process, and ensuring that personnel that are responsible for the management of cultural resources at each installation receive adequate training. NJARNG has adopted a proactive cultural resource management program and will continue to manage said resources through identification, education, protection, and consultation. This includes the following management activities:

- Periodically re-evaluate buildings as they become 50 years old.
- Complete surveys and testing of areas of medium and high probability for archaeological resources.
- Continue to incorporate cultural resource management issues into the annual (every May) awareness training sessions for New Jersey armorers.
- Continue to maintain the character-defining features of NJARNG historic buildings.
- Continue consultation with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and, as applicable, American Indian tribes regarding undertakings that may affect cultural resources.

This ICRMP summarizes appropriate compliance and management activities to be executed in support of ARNG projects. The implementation of the compliance actions (e.g., archaeological

surveys, historic architectural evaluations, and standard operating procedures) advocated in this ICRMP over the next 5 years will allow NJARNG to efficiently meet their obligations of compliance with cultural resource legislation, while supporting the vital military mission at each of its installations. By implementing the compliance actions in this plan, the NJARNG goes beyond minimal compliance to accept the leadership role that the National Historic Preservation Act envisions for federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-4: *Cultural Resource Management*, Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3: *Environmental Conservation Program*, and DoD Measures of Merit. AR 200-4 requires the designation of an installation cultural resources manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The ICRMP is a 5-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The ICRMP is an instruction manual for the CRM for the cultural resources management program for the next 5 years.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) has both federal and state missions. The ARNG federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed ICRMP. This ICRMP replaces the previous 5-year ICRMP. This ICRMP differs from the previous ICRMP primarily in two areas. First, this ICRMP includes the addition of Executive Order (EO) 13287 (*Preserve America*); and a greater emphasis on DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Criteria [UFC] 4-010-01), tribal consultation, and aligning the ICRMP with environmental program requirements, and environmental quality reports (EQRs). Secondly, this ICRMP was developed from a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. The ICRMP template was reviewed by the staff of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and Army, selected State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), selected Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), and federally recognized tribes (Tribes), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The installation added state-specific information including descriptions of cultural resources, state regulations and requirements, installation goals, and projects.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose of the ICRMP, the goals of the NJARNG cultural resources management program, the organization of the ICRMP, and scoping.

1.1 PURPOSE OF AND GOALS FOR THE ICRMP

The purpose of the NJARNG cultural resources management program is to achieve regulatory compliance and ensure that ARNG stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this purpose is the identification of cultural resources and determination of eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A successful cultural

resources management program requires projects to identify resources, implement protection and compliance actions, and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders. (A list of projects completed, current, and future projects are included in appendix J). The goals for the cultural resource management program include:

Goal	ICRMP Section Cross Reference
Support the military mission through cultural resources management on ARNG installations.	Chapter 3 Section 4.1.1
Enhance ARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improve the effectiveness of their decision making by engaging ARNG personnel in the development of standard operating procedures (SOP), real estate transactions, and on any specific project that may affect cultural resources.	Section 4.1.1 Section 4.1.7 Chapter 5
Incorporate cultural resource management into real property management and planning, master planning, integrated training area management (ITAM), natural resource management planning, land condition trend analysis (LCTA), range and training land program, Homeland Security, force protection, threatened and endangered species program, and other planning efforts.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1 Chapter 5
Enhance working relationships with the SHPO and THPOs to identify and protect cultural resources that are known or may exist at ARNG installations.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1 Chapter 6
Continue consultation with Tribes* in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources.	Chapter 6
Promote outreach with interested stakeholders in natural and cultural resources and ensure their access to these resources, when possible.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1
Adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's (DOI) <i>National Strategy for Federal Archaeology</i> . (This strategy directs the heads of bureaus and offices within the DOI to emphasize the wise use and preservation of archaeological sites, collections, and records that are under their management or affected by their programs. The strategy has been widely adopted by managers, archaeologists, and other historic preservationists throughout and outside of public agencies. The strategy urges preservation, protection, research, and interpretation).	Section 4.1.4 Section 4.2.2 Section 4.2.6
Ensure that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at ARNG installations are made available with due regard to confidentiality and security to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties.	Section 4.2.6 Section 4.2.7
Continue to maintain historic properties in compliance with accepted standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior and the New Jersey SHPO.	Section 4.2 Chapter 2
Ensure that any additional archaeological resources or historic properties are identified and properly managed	Section 4.2 Chapter 2

* The word "Tribes" (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, American Indians, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE ICRMP

All federally owned or controlled Army, ARNG, and Army Reserves installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resource management responsibilities must prepare and implement an ICRMP per AR 200-4. Further, NGB guidance requires that all facilities be included in the plan, regardless of whether they are state or federally owned because federal actions or funding may be required, which in turn, triggers compliance with federal regulations.

The ICRMP has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-4 and federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the ICRMP. This chapter introduces the ICRMP, purpose and goals for the cultural resource management program, document organization, and scoping during development of the ICRMP.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resource Regulations and Roles. This chapter identifies cultural resource management laws and regulations and provides Internet links to these regulations (if available). This section also identifies the roles and responsibilities of ARNG personnel, jurisdictional agencies, and stakeholders that are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

Chapter 3: Cultural Resources Status and Management. This chapter briefly describes each installation that may contain cultural resources, a description of the known resources at that installation with recommendations for managing the resources, and additional projects that may need to be implemented to complete inventories and manage resources. This chapter also identifies short-term (5 years) planned projects that may have an effect on cultural resources and recommendations for completing these projects in compliance with cultural resource management laws and regulations.

Chapter 4: Cultural Resource Manager's Guidance and Procedures. This chapter provides the CRM with tools and guidance to direct a comprehensive compliance program to address issues and projects.

Chapter 5: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). ARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact and may affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

Chapter 6: Tribal Consultation. This chapter provides guidance on consultation with federally recognized Tribes.

Chapter 7: References and Resources. This chapter includes references and resources for development of the ICRMP and the cultural resources management program.

Appendices: Include AR 200-4 and Pamphlet (PAM) 200-4, federally recognized Tribes points of contact (POC) list, CRM tools, glossary, acronyms, planning level survey (historic context and archaeological sensitivity models), ARNG and agencies POCs, ICRMP distribution list, and ICRMP and cultural resource management project funding requirements.

The 12 elements of an Army ICRMP are outlined in AR 200-4, section 4-2. Each of these elements is included in this ICRMP. The following table lists the 12 elements and where they are located in the ICRMP.

TABLE 1-1. TWELVE ELEMENTS OF THE ICRMP

ICRMP Element per PAM 200-4	Location in ICRMP
Identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements.	Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3
Identification to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a 5-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions.	Chapter 3.0, tables
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installations cultural resources management and planning (described in DA PAM 200-4).	Section 4.1.4
A planning level survey that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of or references to existing historic contexts, an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and a listing of any federally recognized American Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations associated with the installation.	Appendix F – planning level survey Appendix C – tribal contacts
A plan for the actual field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources. Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform with the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data is useable in various spatial data systems.	Chapter 3.0, database Section 4.1.5
Internal procedures for consultation, survey inventory evaluations, treatment, recordation, monitoring, emergency or inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc., tailored for the particular conditions and specific requirements at the installation. Interface requirements between the cultural resource management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, ITAM, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission related training and testing activities) should be identified. The coordination processes within the installation and between the installation; Major Army Command (MACOM); Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA); regulatory agencies; and the interested public should be defined.	Chapter 4.0, Chapter 5.0 Roles in Section 2.4.1 and 2.4.2

TABLE 1-1. TWELVE ELEMENTS OF THE ICRMP

ICRMP Element per PAM 200-4	Location in ICRMP
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 CFR 79) that are associated with NHPA undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the installation.	Section 4.2.6
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resource locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage.	Section 1.4 and 4.2.7
Provisions and procedures for conducting an economic analysis and alternative use analysis on historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement.	Section 4.2.8.4
Procedures to ensure federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted, or when effects to the physical integrity of the sacred site may occur.	Chapter 6
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources.	Chapter 5, SOP
An estimate of resources required to execute the plan must have restricted access and be "For Official Use Only" due to the protection of government cost estimates.	Appendix J, database report

1.3 INFORMATION GATHERING, INPUT, AND REVIEW FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ICRMP

The ICRMP is the NJARNG commander's decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal ARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the ARNG mission and cultural resources management, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. If the ARNG proposed an undertaking (as defined in 36 CFR 800.16[y]) that has the potential to impact a cultural resource, the ARNG must ensure that all potentially affected types of cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated for NRHP eligibility, and that historic properties are identified and treated in accordance with the requirements of the NHPA and the ACHP. In addition, the SHPO and Tribes must have an opportunity to participate in the identification and management of the cultural resources at each installation, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well.

For these reasons, during the preparation (revision) of the ICRMP, information and input was gathered from ARNG personnel, agencies (including the SHPO), and stakeholders, as applicable, to determine and resolve issues to be addressed in this ICRMP. There were no concerns voiced. The draft ICRMP was reviewed internally and externally by ARNG personnel and forwarded to agencies with jurisdiction by law or expertise and Tribes to obtain input in the revision process.

Chapter 7.0 contains a list of staff and individuals consulted in the development of the ICRMP. Appendix G includes a distribution list for the draft and final ICRMP.

The ICRMP template and the NJARNG ICRMP have been subjected to the following reviews:

ICRMP template:

- SHPOs
 - State of Alaska
 - State of Arizona
 - State of Georgia
 - State of Kansas
 - State of Maryland
 - State of Massachusetts
 - State of Ohio
 - State of Texas
 - State of Virginia
 - State of Washington
- THPOs and Tribal representatives
 - Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
 - Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
 - Navajo Nation
 - Penobscot Nation
 - Poarch Band of Creek Indians
 - Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah
 - Alaska Native Organizations
 - Association of Village Council Presidents (Southwest Alaska)
 - Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Southeast Alaska)
 - Native Hawaiian Organizations
 - The Kamehameha Schools
 - Kanakamaoli Religious Institute
- Selected State ARNGs
- Office of Department of Environmental Protection (ODEP) / Army Environmental Center (AEC)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- National Guard Bureau Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, GIS)

- NGB Judge Advocate General (JAG)
- Cultural Resources Subcommittee
- NGB Installation Staff
- NGB Training Staff

NJARNG ICRMP (see Chapter 7.0 and appendix G)

- ARNG staff – Joint Forces, ID-OEC, Public Affairs, Environmental Unit Command Officer, Armorers, U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO), Facilities Management Office (FMO), Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Strategic and Master Planning, Reservation Maintenance, Facility Managers, Environmental Program Manager (M-DAY), CRM, Range Control, JAG, Leadership (The Adjutant General [TAG], Assistant Adjutant General [ATAG], Chief of Staff), Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Quality Control Committee, Historian
- NGB CRM
- NGB JAG
- New Jersey SHPO
- Tribes (Tonawanda Band of Seneca, Stockbridge Munsee Community of Wisconsin, Seneca Tribe of Indians, Oneida Indian Nation, Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, Delaware Tribe of Indians)
- Public and interested stakeholders

1.4 SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) and the NHPA provide for confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

Site locations are restricted under exemption (b)(3) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) through ARPA and the NHPA. Information regarding archaeological resources may not be made available to the public unless the federal land manager (CRM/SHPO) determines that disclosure would further the purposes of ARPA and not create a risk of harm to the resources or to the site at which the resources are located. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably assured.

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2.0 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA, as cultural items in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), as archaeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in EO 13007, and as collections and associated records in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the NJARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-4 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at NJARNG installations.

2.1 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All Army regulations, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at: <http://aec.army.mil/usace/cultural/index/>. The ARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites.

- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.** NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and/or enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500-1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements; therefore, an environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared and included in this chapter to implement the plan.
- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.** The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties (see sections 4.1.3 and 4.2.1).
- **Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.** Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for

processing, maintaining, and curating archaeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

- **Antiquities Act of 1906.** This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.** ARPA provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and American Indian lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.
- **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974.** This act provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data, including relics and specimens.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.** NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands after 16 November 1990. Regulation 43 CFR 10 sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of NAGPRA.
- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.
- **Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999.** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.
- **Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.** This EO orders the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.
- **Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation’s Central Cities.** This EO orders the federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.
- **Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.** This EO guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.

- **Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.** This EO directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications; strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon such groups.
- **Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.** This EO directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting eco-tourism.

2.2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS

- **Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 – Environmental Conservation Program.** This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control.
- **32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions** – This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decision making, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA to implement the ICRMP.
- **Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement.** This regulation establishes the Army’s policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission.
- **Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4 – Cultural Resources Management.** This pamphlet provides guidance for implementation of the Army’s policy as prescribed in AR 200-4.
- **Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999.** This policy establishes principles for DoD interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.
- **Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.

- **Army Alternate Procedures – 36 CFR 800: Protection of Army Historic Properties.** The Army alternate procedures are designed to provide for more efficient, consistent, and comprehensive Army compliance with the goals and mandates of section 106, while supporting the critical mission of training soldiers for defense of the nation. Installations may choose to either continue to follow ACHP regulations in the implementation of installation undertakings or installations may choose to follow the Army alternate procedures. Installations that follow the Army alternate procedures will prepare a historic property component of the ICRMP in consultation with SHPOs, THPOs, Tribes[†], and other stakeholders. After the ACHP certifies that the historic properties component is complete and the certification criteria have been met, the installation is free to implement its actions in accordance with the historic properties component for 5 years without further SHPO, THPO, or ACHP project-by-project review. However, the CRM must meet annually with the Tribes and SHPO, prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year, to discuss planned projects for the upcoming year.
- **National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance.** This letter provides guidance for ICRMPs, annual update process, and templates for future ICRMPs. It also identifies nationwide goals for cultural resources programs.

2.3 STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States may also have cemetery laws to consider. In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is actions involving a historic building that is the sole property of the state in which it is located and does not include federal funding, require a federal permit, and/or support a federal mission, such as building maintenance and repairs. This, however, is rarely the case at ARNG installations because there is usually some federal component at each installation (funding, permitting, mission). Armories can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts may have covenants or building codes. A list of certified local governments can be found at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>.

- **New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.** In accordance with the NHPA, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970 established state policies and procedures regarding the preservation of historic places. The New Jersey Register is closely based on the NRHP. It employs the same procedures and criteria for the determination of

[†] The word "Tribes" (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, American Indians, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

eligibility, review, and nomination of sites and districts. Any property included on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places is automatically recommended for listing on the NRHP.

The New Jersey SHPO is the designated office of cultural resource management for the state of New Jersey, and the New Jersey SHPO is the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. According to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, any public or state projects affecting properties listed on the New Jersey or national registers must first be reviewed in order to minimize and/or mitigate damages. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection further outlines preservation policies and guidelines in the *Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin*. The act can be found at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/2protection/njsal3.htm>.

- **New Jersey Historic Preservation Guidelines**

Guidelines for Phase I Archaeological Investigations. These guidelines were approved by the New Jersey SHPO and represent official state policies regarding Phase I surveys of historic and prehistoric sites. It describes the types of projects for which surveys are recommended, the goals of such investigations, the use of spatial models in research designs, and sampling strategies for data collection. Surveys are recommended by the SHPO if previously recorded historic properties are to be potentially impacted by a project. A survey is also recommended if there is a potential for unrecorded historic properties in the project area.

Determination of such potential is based on: (1) the occurrence of historic or prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, and (2) assessment of landforms or topography where such sites are likely to be located. The use of locational models in urban and rural settings is encouraged in order to identify areas of high, medium, and low probability for prehistoric and historic sites. The guidelines also address the steps typically involved in a survey and the minimal qualifications for project directors based on the standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. The survey guidelines can be viewed at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/1identify/arkeoguide1.htm>.

Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resources Management Archaeological Reports. These guidelines are provided by the New Jersey SHPO in order to establish a standard format and organization for archaeological reports. In addition to providing a general outline for such reports, these guidelines specifically address those sections of reports dealing with research design, methodology, analysis, interpretation, and the evaluation and determination of NRHP eligibility. General bibliographic sources are also discussed.

In addition, the SHPO provides a section on prehistoric and historic periods and contexts in New Jersey, presenting cultural themes and a standardized chronology for the compilation of background culture histories. This general chronology has been adopted in this report with few modifications, in accordance with the New Jersey state site files and historic preservation plan. The report guidelines can be viewed at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/1identify/culreso.pdf>.

- **New Jersey Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (NJDMVA) Directive.** In accordance with AR 870-20, NGR 870-20, and NJARNGR 735-5, the NJDMVA issued a departmental directive (No. 331.2) in 1998 outlining procedures for historical collections and establishing museums. These guidelines apply to all organizations of the NJARNG, regarding the acquisition, inventory, display, storage, and disposition of historical artifacts and collections. The directive further stipulates that historical collections relating to state and national military history are to be made available to civilians and military personnel for study or research. Approval of museums and the appointment of museum directors is the responsibility of TAG, based on the recommendations of the Office of Policy, Planning, and Compliance (OPPC).

The OPPC is charged with reviewing requests for museums and historical collections, as well as nominations for museum directors. Directors of historical collections are to be appointed by station commanders. The responsibilities of directors of museums and historical collections are outlined in the NJDMAVA directive. These include the proper maintenance, inventory, display, and use of such collections for education and training, as well as supervising curator(s) or staff. The above procedures are in accordance with provisions of AR 870-20 and NGR 870-20, and include the establishment of facilities, budgetary considerations, and authorization process for station commanders through OPPC and TAG. The directive provides additional guidelines regarding the ownership and administration of state, federal, and privately owned artifacts in accordance with AR 870-20. Funding and support for museums and historical collections come from state, private, and federal sources.

2.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section contains a list of ARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and non-military agencies and stakeholders that also have responsibilities to the program. Electronic links are created to AR 200-4 for a listing of the individual ARNG staff responsibilities. Appendix C contains the POCs for the Tribes, and appendix G contains the POC list for ARNG, agencies, organizations, and individuals.

2.4.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities

The Army, NGB, and ARNG personnel have important responsibilities for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program. The following personnel (by title) are responsible as listed:

Participants in managing cultural resources included the following:

2.4.1.1 Department of the Army

- Office of the Director of Environmental Programs – carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army's Cultural Resources Management Program.

- USAEC – An ACSIM Field Operating Activity, responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services to HQDA, MACOMs, and installations for execution of the Army Cultural Resources Management Program.
 - MACOM – serves as a primary point of contact for installation requirements.
 - Installation.
1. Cultural Resources Manager – as appointed in accordance with AR 200-4 d(1)(a), provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.
 2. Directorate of Installation Support or Directorate of Public Works.
 - Master Planner – Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.
 - Engineers – should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
 - Directorate of Public Works Maintenance Shops – are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties.
 - Utilities – may have a permitting system established for anyone who wants to dig on the installation. The CRM may review digging plans submitted to them or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites.
 3. Resource Management Office – is responsible for the financial management and accounting for the installation's funds. They will track any cultural resources funds and are a source of information on funding.
 4. Contracting Office – They will give advice on spending funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contract office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
 5. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) – will review memoranda of agreement (MOAs), programmatic agreements (PAs), comprehensive agreements (CAs), plan of actions, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. They may also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management.

6. Land and Natural Resource Managers – may provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.
7. Directorate of Plans and Training, and Range Control – allocate and schedule the use of installation training lands to units for field exercises. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents (the ICRMP, CAs, and pertinent regulations) that could impact training.
8. Real Property Office – may be able to provide much of the data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the NRHP and should be provided information on historic properties.
9. Unit Historical Officer – may assist in locating background information on military activities.
10. Museum Curator – if present, may provide information concerning the installation, corrections, and records. This person also develops and preserves properties associated with the Army's military history. If an installation museum exists and meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79, that facility may be used for archaeological artifact curation (see AR 870-20).
11. Public Affairs Office (PAO) – may help locate historic information concerning sites or activities and may assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO may also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) activities to increase public awareness.

2.4.1.2 Non-military Participants / Regulatory Agencies

- SHPO – Provides views regarding the installation's section 106 review process, but does not have an approval authority over proposed actions or products. The SHPO, in a non-regulatory role, may be kept informed of other ICRMP activities and can be a good source of technical information.
- ACHP – has a consultation role in section 106 NHPA compliance, may assist in preparing NHPA agreements, or advising on NHPA compliance requirements. Has a review and comment role in the section 106 process and issues notices of noncompliance (termed a "foreclosure") with the NHPA. The ACHP can provide technical assistance and a national preservation perspective.
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service – has a role in NAGPRA in accordance with 43 CFR 10.
- Keeper of the National Register – determines the eligibility of historic properties for the NRHP, resolves disputes between the installation and SHPO regarding eligibility of

historic properties, and has the authority to list historic properties in the NRHP and to delist such historic properties.

- Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations – have a role in NHPA and NAGPRA compliance actions in terms of review and comment, but they do not have an approval authority over proposed actions or work products. Some Tribes have been certified by the National Park Service to act as the SHPO on reservation lands. If this is the case, they are known as THPOs (Tribal Historic Preservation Officers).
- Other Consulting Parties – Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to installation operations and minimize impacts to the mission. PAs, under section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool that can be used to tailor NHPA compliance to installation specific situations. CAs, under NAGPRA, can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods where human remains may be discovered. Information for NHPA PAs and NAGPRA CAs is in appendix E. The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

2.4.2 Non-Military Roles

This section summarizes the roles of the following non-military participants:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The ACHP issues regulations to implement section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations.

State Historic Preservation Officer. The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (see appendix G). If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the THPO, in lieu of the

SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. A THPO appointed or designated, in accordance with the NHPA, is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of section 106.

If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the Tribe, in addition to the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (see appendix C).

Tribes[‡]. Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted pursuant to section 106 of the NHPA (see Chapter 6.0).

Interested Parties and the Public. The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (see Chapter 4.0 and appendix G), including historic preservation organizations.

State Archaeological or Historical Society. The New Jersey SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the NJARNG in carrying out its section 106 responsibilities. As such, the SHPO is responsible for prehistoric and historic standing structures and archaeological resources, and should be notified and consulted for projects that will potentially impact these resources.

The NJARNG agency official shall consult with the SHPO in the development of the ICRMP and shall ensure that such consultation provides a reasonable opportunity for the New Jersey SHPO to identify concerns regarding historic properties and to comment on procedures for the identification, evaluation, assessment of effect, and treatment of such properties.

[‡] The word “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, American Indians, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the state ARNG parent installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across all NJARNG installations, the status of those resources at each installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next 5 years. This chapter also identifies areas where cultural resources could exist, however, sufficient research has not been completed to identify these potential and unknown resources. In addition, NJARNG projects planned for the next 5 years that require cultural resources compliance and management activities are identified.

The NJARNG has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed ICRMP. This ICRMP replaces the previous 5-year ICRMP. Projects completed under the previous ICRMP are listed in appendix J. Future, anticipated, and current projects are also included in appendix J.

3.1 INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

As stated in Chapter 1.0, the ARNG has a dual mission. The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the governor of the state. The NJARNG is currently comprised of infantry, armor, artillery, cavalry, military police, army band, and various soldier support programs. There are 40 individual installations that support this mission by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing ARNG staff.

These installations include:

- Atlantic City: Armory, MVSB
- Bordentown, Rt. 206: Armory, FMS
- Bordentown, Rt. 130: CSMS
- Bridgeton: Armory
- Burlington: Armory, MVSB
- Cape May: Armory, FMS
- Cherry Hill: Armory
- Dover: Armory, FMS
- Flemington: Armory, MVSB
- Fort Dix: Training Center
- Franklin: Armory
- Freehold: Armory
- Hackettstown: Armory, MVSB
- Hammonton: Armory, MVSB
- Jersey City: Armory
- Lakehurst Training Site
- Lawrenceville: Armory, FMS, MVSB, USPFO Warehouse
- Lodi: Armory
- Morristown: Armory, FMS

- Mount Holly: Armory
- Newark: Armory
- Newton: Armory, MVSB
- Phillipsburg: Armory, FMS
- Picatinny Arsenal: AASF 2
- Pitman: Armory, MVSB
- Plainfield: Armory, MVSB
- Riverdale: Armory, FMS
- Sea Girt: Training Site
- Somerset: Armory, FMS
- Teaneck: Armory, FMS
- Toms River: Armory, FMS, MVSB
- Tuckerton: Armory, MVSB
- Vineland: Armory
- Washington: Armory
- Westfield: Armory, FMS
- West Orange: Armory, CSMS, FMS, MVSB
- West Trenton: Armory, FMS; AASF 1
- Woodbridge: Armory
- Woodbury: Armory, MVSB(2), FMS
- Woodstown: Armory

Locations of ARNG installations are shown in figure 3-1.

The following sections provide a brief description of each NJARNG installation, including a brief discussion of the physical environment and a summary of the cultural resources surveys and known cultural resources. Cultural resource information is entered into the [Access database](#) for historic structures and archaeological surveys and is also included in section 3.4. NJARNG is currently in the planning stages of developing a geographic information system (GIS) database that reflects cultural resources status, including historic buildings, NRHP eligible buildings, archaeological sensitive areas, and areas surveyed for archaeological resources. The project is expected to begin in 2006.

NJARNG properties comprise a total of approximately 860 acres. The size of the facilities range from 1.08 to 167 acres, although the median size of the installations is only 10.88 acres. Most of the NJARNG installations are located within densely populated urban or suburban environments and have limited natural resources.

3.1.1 Sea Girt National Guard Training Center

The Sea Girt National Guard Training Center (NGTC) is located in Monmouth County on a 171-acre tract of land in the Borough of Sea Girt. The camp is bounded on two sides by water and is located at the edge of the Sea Girt commercial district. The training center contains 55 buildings and structures including barracks, officers' quarters, storage buildings, classrooms, and administrative buildings.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Sea Girt NGTC, has been completed. The undisturbed portion of the property is considered to retain no (disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).



Source: <http://www.state.nj.us/military/armory/state.html>

FIGURE 3-1. LOCATIONS OF NJARNG INSTALLATIONS

- There are a total of 171 acres at this installation (82 undisturbed), of which 82 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources. Shovel tests have been conducted in selected areas (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- One archaeological site that was identified and recorded in 1913, was further evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP without success (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- Of the total 55 buildings and structures, 45 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Fifty-five buildings and structures have been evaluated and one was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998, McVarish 2004). The building, Quarters 1, is owned by the state of New Jersey (and not considered part of the real property of NJARNG), but is maintained by the NJARNG.
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are

no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

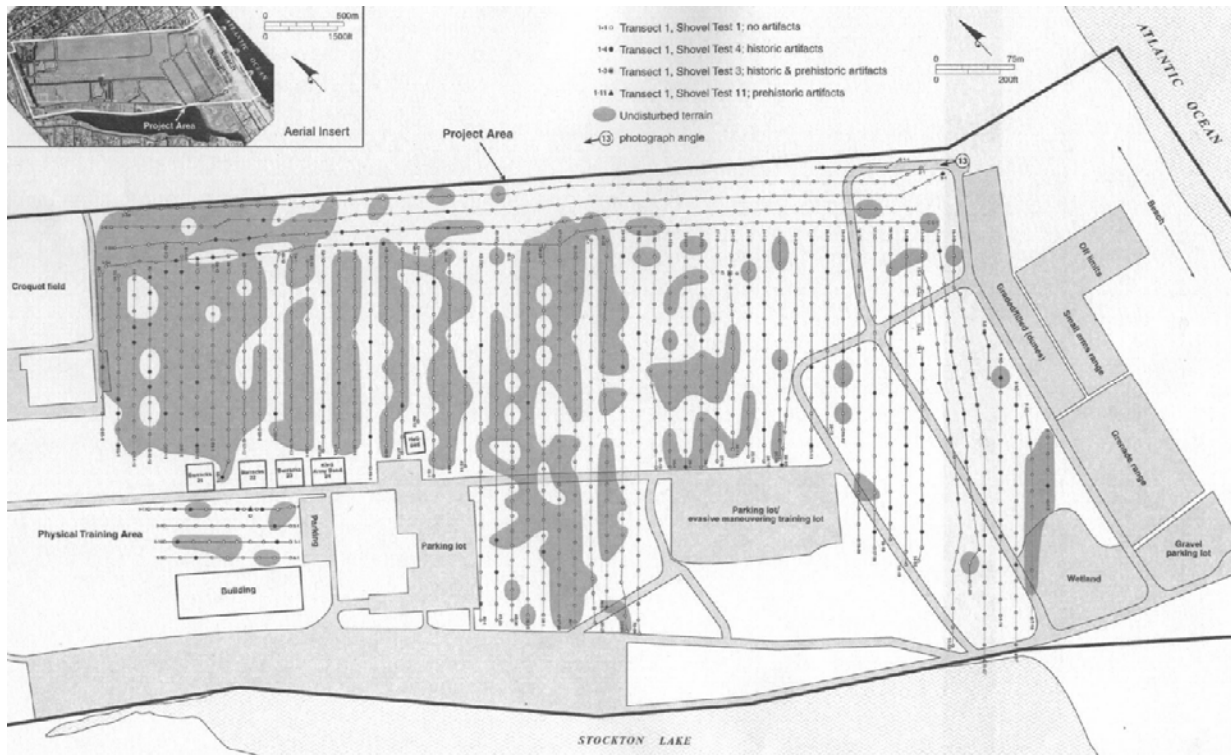


FIGURE 3-2. MAP OF SEA GIRT NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER: AREAS OF DISTURBANCE, SHOVEL TESTS, AND UNDISTURBED AREAS

3.1.2 Picatinny Arsenal Army Aviation Support Facility #2

The Picatinny Arsenal Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) #2 encompasses approximately 29 acres on an active U.S. Army post, much of which have been graded or otherwise disturbed. Several discrete portions of the armory area remain relatively undisturbed which, in total, cover approximately 10 acres. There is one building on the property—an aircraft maintenance hangar.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Picatinny Arsenal AASF #2 has been completed. The undisturbed areas of the property are considered to retain no (disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- There are a total of 29 acres at this installation (10 undisturbed), of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).

- A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- Of the total one building, 0 are currently 50 years old or older.
- One building has been evaluated and 0 are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998).
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.3 Fort Dix Training Center

The Fort Dix Training Center occupies about 44 acres in New Hanover Township, Burlington County. Twenty-eight acres are highly developed. Eight acres are planted in grass (the location of a former hospital) and 8 acres are wooded. The wooded area is the least disturbed. There are four buildings on the site. NJARNG leases the site from the Army.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Fort Dix Training Center, has been completed. The property is considered to retain moderate (the grassy area) to high (the wooded tract) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- There are a total of 44 acres at this installation, of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- Of the total four buildings and structures, none are currently 50 years old or older.
- Four buildings and structures have been evaluated and none are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998).
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.

- This installation does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.4 West Orange Armory and Combined Support Maintenance Shop

The West Orange Armory and combined support maintenance shop (CSMS) is situated on approximately 65 acres in West Orange Township, Essex County. Eighteen acres have been severely disturbed. About 32 acres of the property are covered by undeveloped, wooded, steeply sloped terrain. Thirteen acres consist of flat undeveloped terrain. There is also a moderately sloped grassy field, about 1 acre in area. The property contains three buildings, an armory, facility maintenance shop (FMS), and CSMS.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for West Orange Armory and CSMS has been completed. The property is considered to retain no to high potential (depending on location) for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- There are a total of 65 acres at this installation (46 undisturbed) that have been surveyed for archaeological resources. Shovel tests have been conducted at selected locations (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- No archaeological sites have been located that are eligible for listing in the NRHP (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- Of the total three buildings and structures, one is currently 50 years old or older.
- Three buildings and structures have been evaluated and one is determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998, McVarish 2004).
- One building will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.



FIGURE 3-5. MAP OF WEST ORANGE ARMORY AND COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP: AREAS OF DISTURBANCE, SHOVEL TESTS, AND UNDISTURBED AREAS

3.1.5 West Trenton Army Aviation Support Facility

The West Trenton AASF encompasses approximately 15 acres, much of which has been graded or otherwise disturbed. There are three buildings on the property, an aircraft maintenance hangar, an armory, and an FMS.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for West Trenton AASF has not been completed. The property is considered to retain unknown potential for archaeological resources.
- There are a total of 15 acres at this installation, of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Of the total three buildings and structures, 0 are currently 50 years old or older.

- Three buildings and structures have been evaluated and 0 are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998).
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation is not part of a historic district or a historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.6 Lawrenceville Division of Military and Veterans Affairs

The Lawrenceville Division of Military and Veteran Affairs is located on 78 acres in Lawrence Township, Mercer County. Approximately 50 acres of the armory are covered by undeveloped wooded tracts or grassy fields. The remaining 27 acres have been heavily developed. NJARNG owns seven buildings on the property.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Lawrenceville Division of Military and Veteran Affairs has been completed. The property is considered to retain no (previously disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).
- There are a total of 78 acres at this installation, of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Of the total seven buildings and structures, four are currently 50 years old or older.
- Seven buildings and structures have been evaluated and 0 are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998, McVarish 2004).
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation is not part of a historic district or a historic landscape.

- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.7 Bordentown Combined Support Maintenance Shop

The Bordentown CSMS is situated on approximately 15 acres in Bordentown Township, Burlington County. Much of the site has been severely disturbed. The property contains one building, a CSMS.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Bordentown CSMS has not been completed. The property is considered to retain unknown potential for archaeological resources.
- There are a total of 15 acres at this installation, of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Of the total one building and structure, 0 is currently 50 years old or older.
- One building and structure has been evaluated, and 0 are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (GGA 1998).
- Zero buildings will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.8 Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst

Currently, the Navy owns this installation, but NJARNG is in the process of acquiring license for the use of four buildings: one hanger, a vehicle maintenance building, an armory, and associated aircraft and motor vehicle parking. The Navy with the concurrence of the SHPO has conducted a historic building assessment of the structures and determined that some buildings contribute to the Lighter Than Air Historic District. NJARNG will be responsible for all environmental compliance associated with the licensed property. Therefore, it is listed in the

PRIDE database and covered in the ICRMP. The acreage of property that will be under NJARNG management is approximately 140 acres.

Cultural Resource Summary

- Of the total three buildings and structures, three are currently 50 years old or older.
- Three buildings and structures have been evaluated and three are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation does contain or is part of a proposed historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.9 Armories

An armory supports individual and collective training, administration, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for the ARNG. The center is the single gathering point for ARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during federal and state activation of ARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for TOE and TDA organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of NBC equipment.

There are 35 armories located throughout the state. The armories, in general, consist of the building, parking lot, sidewalks, driveways, and a small maintained lawn. Most armories are located on lots less than 5 acres and many have an associated FMS and/or Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSF). A list of 30 ARNG armories is provided below. The remaining armories are located at the facilities described above (West Orange, Lakehurst, Vineland, Lawrenceville, and Washington).

- Atlantic City: Armory, Year Constructed: 1929, INSN # 34A05: FACN# 00001; MVSF, Year Constructed: 1956, FACN# 00002
- Bordentown, Rt. 206: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34A10: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1956, FACN 00002
- Bridgeton: Armory, Year Constructed: 1964, INSN # 34A25: FACN# 00001

- Burlington: Armory, Year Constructed: 1925, INSN # 34A30: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1950, FACN# 00002
- Cape May: Armory, Year Constructed: 1952, INSN # 34A40: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1962, FACN# 00002
- Cherry Hill: Armory, Year Constructed: 1958, INSN # 34A45: FACN# 00001FMS, Year Constructed: 1977, FACN# 00002
- Dover: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34A50: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1963, FACN# 00002
- Flemington: Armory, Year Constructed: 1950, INSN # 34A80: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961, FACN# 00002
- Franklin: Armory, Year Constructed: 1956, INSN # 34A85: FACN# 00001
- Freehold: Armory, Year Constructed: 1961, INSN # 34A90: FACN# 00001
- Hackettstown: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34A95: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961, FACN# 00002
- Hammononton: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34B00: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961, FACN# 00002
- Jersey City: Armory, Year Constructed: 1939, INSN # 34B05: FACN# 00001
- Lodi: Armory, Year Constructed: 1958, INSN # 34B25: FACN# 00001
- Morristown: Armory, Year Constructed: 1937, INSN # 34B40: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1956, FACN# 00002
- Mount Holly: Armory, Year Constructed: 1963, INSN # 34B45: FACN# 00001
- Newark: Armory, Year Constructed: 1910, INSN # 34B50: FACN# 00001
- Newton: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34B55: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961,, FACN# 00002
- Phillipsburg: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34B65: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1956, FACN# 00002
- Pitman: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34B70: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961, FACN# 00002
- Plainfield: Armory, Year Constructed: 1930, INSN # 34B75: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1950, FACN# 00002
- Riverdale: Armory, Year Constructed: 1949, INSN # 34B85: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1963, FACN# 00002
- Somerset: Armory, Year Constructed: 1980, INSN # 34B98: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1980, FACN# 00002
- Teaneck: Armory, Year Constructed: 1938, INSN # 34C05: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1955, FACN# 00002
- Toms River: Armory, Year Constructed: 1956, INSN # 34C10: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1977, FACN# 00004; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1977, FACN# 00002
- Tuckerton: Armory, Year Constructed: 1954, INSN # 34C20: FACN# 00001; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1961, FACN# 00002
- Vineland: Armory, Year Constructed: 1941, INSN #34C25: FACN #00001; FMS, Year Constructed 1956, FACN# 00002
- Washington: Armory, Year Constructed 1958, INSN #34C30: FACN#00001
- Westfield: Armory, Year Constructed: 1925, INSN # 34C35: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1949, FACN# 00002

- Woodbridge: Armory , Year Constructed: 1961, INSN # 34C45: FACN# 00001
- Woodbury: Armory, Year Constructed: 1929, INSN # 34C50: FACN# 00001; FMS, Year Constructed: 1941, FACN# 00002; MVSB, Year Constructed: 1941, FACN# 00003, MVSB, Year Constructed: 1941, FACN# 00004.
- Woodstown: Armory, Year Constructed: 1981, INSN # 34C53: FACN# 00001

All the applicable armories have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. In addition to the buildings discussed above (West Orange and Vineland Armories and Sea Girt Quarters 1) the Atlantic City, Jersey City, Teaneck, Westfield, Plainfield, Woodbury, Morristown, and Burlington Armories are eligible for listing on the NRHP. The two MVSBs and FMS at Woodbury are NRHP eligible as well (GGA 1998, McVarish 2004).

The following armories or associated structures will become 50 years old during the 5-year lifespan of this ICRMP.

- Atlantic City MVSB
- Bordentown, Rt. 206 FMS
- Cherry Hill Armory
- Franklin Armory
- Lodi Armory
- Morristown FMS
- Phillipsburg FMS
- Teaneck FMS
- Toms River Armory
- Vineland FMS
- Washington Armory

Eighteen undisturbed acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources at Morristown Armory. There is low probability for archaeological resources within the facility (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004).

A predictive archaeological model for Vineland Training Site, has been completed. The property is considered to retain no (disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004). Three acres are developed, 3 are disturbed, and 41 are relatively undisturbed. The undisturbed acreage is currently scheduled for archaeological survey. Predictive archaeological models have not been completed for any of the other armories listed above (Section 3.1.14). They retain unknown potential for archaeological resources. However, most are in urban areas and contain little to no undisturbed acreage.

A total of 0 archaeological sites have been located, of which 0 are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

3.2 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR 2005–2009

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the ARNG for the next 5 years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the past 5 years. The CRM must develop projects and plans for the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance actions needed when resources could be affected.

Projects and actions to be initiated over the next 5 years that are statewide and facility specific are listed below. These projects may be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or could be initiated by the CRM as part of the overall cultural resources management program. Cultural resource actions may include initiation or continuation of American Indian consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements. Such actions may be a part of ITAM projects; natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, and/or training; and consolidating or relocating units.

Planned Projects

These may include archaeological or historic building survey, consultation with the SHPO, impacts mitigation, arranging for and agreements with curation facilities, initiation of Native American consultation related to a specific project, and/or development of agreement documents for a specific project. Such actions may be a part of ITAM projects, natural resource projects, renovation of buildings, construction and engineering projects, major maintenance projects, or changes in equipment and/or training. Current and planned projects are listed below.

- 2005: Archeological Inventories at Ft Dix, Lawrenceville, Morristown, Picatinny AASF, Sea Girt, Vineland, West Orange,
- 2008: Statewide Architectural Inventory,
- 2010 & 2015: ICRMP,
- Annual: Native American Consultation
- As applicable when there is an adverse effect to cultural resources: Prepare NHPA Memorandum of Agreement

Guidance for developing and implementing the projects and protecting resources is included in the next three chapters.

NJARNG has adopted a proactive cultural resource management program and will continue to manage said resources through identification, education, protection, and consultation. This includes the following management activities:

- Periodically re-evaluate buildings as they become 50 years old.

- Complete surveys and testing of areas of medium and high probability for archaeological resources.
- Continue to incorporate cultural resource management issues into the annual (every May) awareness training sessions for New Jersey Amomers.
- Continue to maintain the character-defining features of NJARNG historic buildings.
- Continue consultation with the New Jersey SHPO and, as applicable, Tribes regarding undertakings that may affect cultural resources.
- NJARNG is currently in the planning stages of developing a GIS database that reflects cultural resources status, including historic buildings, NRHP eligible buildings, archeological sensitive areas, and areas surveyed for archeological resources. The project is expected to begin in 2006.

The following construction and maintenance projects are planned at installations with facilities deemed eligible for listing on the NRHP.

- Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst
 - Interim AASF*
 - Interim Readiness center*
 - Asbestos Abatement
- Jersey City Armory
 - Force Protection (physical)
- Teaneck Armory
 - Force Protection (physical)
- West Orange Armory
 - Facility Hardening
- Atlantic City Armory
 - Replace Roof
- Sea Girt National Guard Training Center
 - Range maintenance

The *NJARNG ICRMP Database 2005–2009* is a useful tool designed to aid the NJARNG in the management planning, active management, and tracking of cultural resources throughout the state. The database is meant to be manipulated to meet the needs of the NJARNG CRM and evolve as the cultural resource management program does. [database link](#)

3.3 CURATION FACILITIES

Materials or artifacts collected during excavation are curated at:

- National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey (NGMMNJ) at Sea Girt, NJARNG, PO Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ 08750, 732.974.5966

* These projects are competing for funding with each other and a Consolidated Logistics and Training Center addition at Fort Dix.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with ARNG military history are curated and/or stored at:

- National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey (NGMMNJ) at Sea Girt, NJARNG, P.O. Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ 08750, 732.974.5966
- Lawrenceville Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, NJARNG, 151 Eggerts Crossing Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, 609.530.6802
- West Orange Armory, NJARNG, 1299 Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, NJ 07052, 973.325.8005
- Westfield Armory, NJARNG, 500 Rahway Avenue, NJ 07090, 908.317.9501

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY TABLES

Table 3.1 lists all buildings that have been evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP and the year they were constructed.

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Atlantic City / 34A05	00001	1929	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Bordentown / 34A10	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Bordentown / 34A15	00001	1953	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
Bridgeton / 34A25	00001	1964	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Burlington / 34A30	00001	1925	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1950	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
Cape May / 34A40	00001	1952	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1962	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Cherry Hill / 34A45	00001	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Dover / 34A50	00001	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Dover Picatinny Arsenal / 34A55	00001	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Flemington / 34A80	00001	1950	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Fort Dix / 34C55	03601	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	09365	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	10002	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	P3650	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Franklin / 34A85	00001	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Freehold / 34A90	00001	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Hackettstown / 34A95	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Hammonton / 34B00	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Jersey City / 34B05	00001	1939	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Lawrenceville / 34B15	011-A	1987	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1927	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00003	1927	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00004	1927	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00005	1927	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00007	1971	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Lodi / 34B25	00001	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Morristown / 34B40	00001	1937	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Mount Holly / 34B45	00001	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Newark / 34B50	00001	1910	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
Newton / 34B55	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Phillipsburg / 34B65	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Pitman / 34B70	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Plainfield / 34B75	00001	1930	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1950	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
Riverdale / 34B85	00001	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible
	00002	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Sea Girt / 34B90	00035	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00036	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00059	1936	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00060	1936	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00064	1930	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	00066	1930	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
	Quarters 1 (this building is maintained by NJARNG, but is not NJARNG property)	1925	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
Somerset / 34B98	00001	1980	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1980	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Teaneck / 34C05	00001	1938	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1955	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Toms River / 34C10	00001	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00004	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Trenton Mercer Airport / 34C15	00001	1985	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1985	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Tuckerton / 34C20	00001	1954	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00002	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Vineland / 34C25	00001	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
West Orange / 34C40	00001	1937	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
	00003	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Washington / 34C30	00001	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old
Westfield / 34C35	00001	1925	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Ineligible
WoodBridge / 34C45	00001	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old

TABLE 3-1. BUILDING SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	FACN#	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Determination
Woodbury / 34C50	00001	1929	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00002	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00003	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
	00004	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2004	Eligible
Woodstown / 34C53	00001	1981	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Ineligible / under 50 years old

Table 3-2 lists archaeological surveys conducted at NJARNG installations.

TABLE 3-2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	Sensitivity Assessment	Acres Surveyed/Acres to survey	Sites Recorded
Dover Picatinny Arsenal/34A55	John Milner Associates	2004	10 acres highly sensitive	10/0	0
Fort Dix / 34C55	John Milner Associates	2004	8 acres highly sensitive / 8 acres moderately sensitive	0/16	0
Lawrenceville / 34B15	John Milner Associates	2004	50 acres highly sensitive	0/50	0
Sea Girt / 34B90	John Milner Associates	2004	N/A	101 ongoing/0	1 (28MO283) previously recorded, attempts to relocate the site were unsuccessful.

TABLE 3-2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Installation / INSN#	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	Sensitivity Assessment	Acres Surveyed/Acres to survey	Sites Recorded
Vineland / 34C25	John Milner Associates	2004	39 acres highly sensitive	0/44	0
West Orange / 34C40	John Milner Associates	2004	13 acres highly sensitive/1 acre moderately sensitive/32 acres of low sensitivity	46 ongoing/0	0

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4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER'S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

This chapter provides guidance and procedures for the CRM to implement the ICRMP and meet cultural resource compliance requirements. This chapter is presented in three sections. The first section provides overarching guidance and procedures that implement the ICRMP and achieve ICRMP objectives programwide. The second section provides guidance for project-specific or resource-specific tasks and actions. These sections also provide timelines for completing these tasks. The third section provides references and information sources that the CRM may find useful or that have been referenced throughout the text.

The ARNG is capable of implementing this ICRMP and fulfilling projects in Chapter 3.0. However, implementation of this ICRMP is no guarantee that funds will be available. Unfunded work may have to be scheduled for later years.

Environmental compliance funds are provided to NGB to support ARNG programs statewide. They are not specifically dedicated to cultural resources. Funds are controlled by the NGB and TAG, and are usually earmarked for individual projects. States identify needed cultural resource projects through the environmental project report (EPR) process (see section 4.1.2). This includes mitigation required and identified within Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) documents, which are prepared, along with EAs, as part of the NEPA process for implementing ICRMPs. Some projects may also be funded under ITAM. The EPR project catalog can be used for estimating cultural resources projects.

4.1 PROGRAMWIDE GUIDANCE

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing and programwide cultural resource management. Project-specific guidance is provided in section 4.2.

4.1.1 Coordination and Staffing

Cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to implementation of mission-essential programs, projects, and training.

Integration and coordination among ARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance, etc.) manage multiple programs and it may be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resource program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resource program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially impact cultural resources. Lack of proponents for cultural resources may ultimately result in insufficient funding for the program.

An effective CRM should:

- Understand the military mission.
- Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations, maps, etc. This must be closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner.
- Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how their job supports the military mission.
- Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
- Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
- Work on gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command.
- Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resource responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts to cultural resources.
- Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Internal ARNG Coordination and Staffing Overview. Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include:

- building maintenance and repair
- landscape and grounds repair or replacement
- new construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails
- major renovations to buildings
- major changes in use of buildings
- major changes in training locations or type
- master planning
- divesting of property
- demolishing buildings or structures
- leasing or using private or public property
- emergency operations
- compliance with Homeland Security requirements

Chapter 1.0 discusses internal stakeholders and scoping for development of the ICRMP. Table 4-1 identifies internal stakeholders and ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program. All pertinent cultural resource management documents and guidance are available at <http://www.state.nj.us/military/installations/index.html>.

TABLE 4-1. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide leadership support to the cultural resource program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resource policy and procedures for the ARNG. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
FMO, SMO, CFMO, ID-OEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. ▪ Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages. ▪ Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. ▪ Have the current inventory of cultural resources. ▪ Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. ▪ Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans submitted to them, or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites. ▪ Provide background information concerning facilities; environmental and geographic factors; surface disturbance; threatened and endangered species; wetlands; and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.
USPFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should have access to the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. ▪ Should have access to the current inventory of cultural resources, and discuss upcoming project with the CRM to ensure timely compliance. ▪ Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
FMO, CFMO, Master and Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should have access to the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. ▪ Should have the CRM review master / strategic plans and training plans. ▪ Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training. ▪ Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Training Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Facility Managers, Armories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.

TABLE 4-1. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Environmental Program Manager (M-DAY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Range Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. ▪ Shall provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have the ICRMP as a component of quality control and planning. ▪ Have an understanding of cultural resource compliance requirements. ▪ Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. ▪ Invite CRM to committee meetings. ▪ Have the current inventory of cultural resources. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Historian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review historic context and provide historic information to CRM and public affairs office.
Environmental Unit Command Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. ▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.
Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate. ▪ Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week. ▪ Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (<i>On Guard</i>), NGB publications, and local media.
Joint Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall have access to the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each ARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities, coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of affect is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document, commencing with completion and review of NGB Form 1391 (EA, Environmental Impact Statement [EIS]), 420 Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), and work order (REC) or the ARNG environmental checklist found in Chapter 2 of the Environmental Compliance Notebook.

Procedure: The CRM will:

- make the ICRMP available to and solicit input from the internal stakeholders.
- distribute cultural resources project list (Chapter 3.0) and emphasize time requirements for compliance.
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties.
- make available the list of historic structure and archaeological sensitivity maps.
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training.
- meet, at a minimum, once a year with construction and facility management office (CFMO) and POTO to discuss upcoming projects and plans.
- meet with the EQCC.
- participate in staff meetings.

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resource management program, and periodically interface with these individuals on updates and as new ARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

Timing: Coordination should be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible.

External Coordination (agencies and stakeholders) Overview. Coordination with non-ARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-4. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

External agencies and stakeholders that may be involved in cultural resource management include:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior
- Tribes

- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations and others

Procedures: The ARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons, as required:

- To comply with NHPA section 106.
- To comply with NEPA, when the NHPA section 106 requirements are integrated into the NEPA process.
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the ARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility recommendations, the Keeper of the Register may be consulted. Guidance on preparing a determination of eligibility can be found at 36 CFR Part 62.3(d).
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the ARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding the section 106 process, the ACHP may assist.
- In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall coordinate with interested Tribes (see Chapter 6.0).

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for section 106 reviews of determination of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. After the 30-day review, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record (MFR) must be kept for these conversations and included in appendix C.

4.1.2 Cultural Resource Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP

The CRM is responsible for the various reports and updates to maintain a current cultural resource management program. The table lists the reports and due dates. Following the table is a description of the reports and annual reviews.

TABLE 4-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

Activity Requirement	Date Due
ICRMP Implementation Plan and Annual Review and ICRMP Work Plan	On anniversary of signing of the FNSI, beginning with the signing of the FNSI
Environmental Quality Report	30 September (every year)
Environmental Program Requirements Report	Twice each year (spring and fall)
Update PRIDE database	1st Quarter, no later than 30 December of each year
ODEP Report	2nd Quarter

ICRMP Implementation Plan / Annual Review and ICRMP Work Plan. These are an internal requirement of NGB. The two reports have been merged into one process to reduce reporting requirements. However, the plans serve two purposes. The implementation plan / annual review is an important component to the actual implementation of the ICRMP. The ICRMP must also be reviewed each year on the anniversary of the signing of the FNSI by the CRM, environmental program manager, POTO, and CFMO to determine viability of the plan, and to determine the need for updating. Minor revisions can be addressed using an errata sheet. A summary of cultural resource projects conducted over the year and any modifications necessary for the ICRMP should be summarized and sent to the SHPO and the Tribes, at a minimum, for review. Appendix I contains a checklist to determine if the document needs to be updated, not just reviewed.

The work plan is designed to assist both the state and NGB strategic planning for the next 5 years. The benefits of the work plan include ensuring the measure of merits are met, identifying tasks expected to be completed by contractors, and providing NGB with an overview of projects states are planning. The work plan contains more detail than the annual review and is for internal planning purposes only.

The implementation plan / annual review contains the following components:

- ARNG state
- CRM name and contact information
- planned project information, including type, fiscal year of project, location, and budget (for annual reviews, indicate changes and/or new plans)
- CRM training – completed in the past 2 years and planned for the upcoming year
- cultural resource projects conducted over the year and new cultural resources – annual review (database reports), including specifically, how many additional buildings were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, how many are eligible, how many adverse effects to Cold War-era armories occurred that were not covered under the Cold War-era armory programmatic agreement (PA)
- Any necessary changes to ICRMP – annual review (errata sheet)

Refer to “[Reports](#)” in database.

ICRMP work plan contains the above components and also includes:

- purpose
- scope of work (SOW)
- funding stream
- ARNG man hours
- contractor
- project proponent contact information
- completion date

Refer to “[Reports](#)” in database.

Procedure:

Implementation Plan – When the ICRMP and FNSI are signed, print the annual review and forward completed copy to NGB-ARE-C.

Annual Review and Work Plan:

Ninety days before the anniversary date of the FNSI – review checklist (appendix I); if a full revision is necessary, contact NGB. If a full revision is not required, complete the following:

- review and update POC database, including tribal POC
- review and update projects database (both environmental and non-environmental)
- review and update cultural resource database if new resources have been discovered over the past year
- update GIS showing areas that have been surveyed over the past year
- print report “ICRMP Annual Review” report, plus, the projects, POC and cultural resource database reports, and forward report and databases to Tribes and SHPO for review and any comments
- print “ARNG Work Plan” report and forward report and databases to internal stakeholders (POTO and CFMO) for review and any comments

Sixty days before the anniversary date of the FNSI:

- follow up with and collect any comments from POTO, CFMO, Tribes, and SHPO

Thirty days before the anniversary date of the FNSI:

- incorporate comments into an errata sheet or determine if update of ICRMP is required
- if update not required, send errata sheets, databases, and work plan report to NGB, place errata sheets and annual review report in appendix I, replace POC list in appendices C and G, and cultural resources projects tables in Chapter 3.0 and appendix J
- if update is required, notify NGB

Timing: The implementation plan must be completed within 2 months of signing the FNSI. The annual review process should begin 90 days prior to the anniversary date of the signing of the FNSI (see above).

Environmental Quality Report (EQR; formerly ACTS) (RCS-1997: replaces 1485)

The EQR is a World Wide Web-based data system that serves as a primary source of information for conveying the Army’s environmental status to the senior Army leadership, DoD, and Congress. Its primary focus is to track Army compliance with environmental laws for multi-media reporting and management areas through inspections, enforcement actions, fines, and penalties, and other program parameters on a quarterly basis. Primary reports for this data are the Quarterly Army Performance Review (to Secretary of the Army), and the semi-annual

DoD Environmental Quality In Progress Review (IPR) (to Deputy Under Secretary of Defense), the fall IPR being the Army's input to the DoD EQR to Congress (RCS 1997). In addition to the quarterly reports, the EQR data calls in the fall and spring also include requirements for additional data required by the semi-annual DoD IPRs and other reports that HQDA submits.

The EQR is a process for auditing the status of the environment (historic buildings). It is the CRM's responsibility at the state/territory level to provide this information to NGB on an annual basis. The report is for identifying and categorizing all buildings 50 years old or older that are either state or federally owned. The system uses the PRIDE database. Also, see section 4.1.8, EO 13287 (*Preserve America*).

For the EQR, direct access cannot be established from the ICRMP Template; therefore, the CRM will have to complete the EQR. To assist with this report, when the ICRMP and the supporting ICRMP Access database are complete, [print report EQR](#) and enter this data into the EQR database. Appendix D contains an EQR checklist that will assist with the completion of the EQR.

Timing: The EQR needs to be completed by 30 September of each year.

Environmental Project Report (EPR). The EPR serves as a source document in programming, budgeting, and allocating resources needed to execute the Army environmental program. It is used to show past accomplishments and expenditures; to indicate the status of current projects; to refine and validate requirements for the budget year; and to support planning, programming, and budgeting for the out-years to build the program objective memorandum. In addition, EPR data is used for congressionally mandated lists of funded projects that are part of the DoD EQR to Congress (RCS 1997).

<http://www.apgea.army.mil:8080/prod/usaec/eq/programs/epr.htm>

The EPR is completed by the CRM twice a year for project funding. NGB-ARE-C reviews them for accuracy and validates the EPRs, which are forwarded to the ODEP/AEC for ODEP approval. There are approximately 15 cultural resource project "types" identified in the EPR.

For the EPR, direct access cannot be established from the ICRMP Template, so the CRM will have to complete the EPR. To assist with this report, when the ICRMP and the supporting ICRMP Access database are complete, [print report EPR](#) and enter this data into the EPR database. Appendix D contains an EPR checklist and guidance that will assist with the completion of the EQR.

Timing: The EPR must be completed twice a year (fall and spring) and submitted to NGB-ARE-C.

Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan - The goals of the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan are to promote cost effective historic building management and to improve the balance between NHPA compliance and the mission of the Army. The goals are approached through Army policy and guidance actions, and through regulatory and legislative actions. The Army's existing programming and reporting mechanisms include the EPR, integrated facilities

system (IFS), the Installation Status Report (ISR), and the EQR. These existing programming and reporting mechanisms are used for upward reporting of resource requirements and status of various aspects of the program. The existing reporting systems are leveraged extensively for reporting on the success indicator metrics of this campaign plan. The plan can be found at www.aec.army.mil.

4.1.3 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The ARNG is expected to identify and evaluate historic properties it owns or controls and use historic properties to the maximum extent feasible; ensure documentation of historic properties that are to be altered or damaged; carry out programs and projects that further the purpose of the NHPA; and undertake planning and actions as necessary to minimize harm to any formally designated National Historic Landmark properties.

Currently, projects under section 110 of the NHPA are not being funded. Cultural resource inventories and evaluations are only being conducted on section 106 undertakings (see section 4.2.1). Also, see section 4.1.8 for EO 13287 (*Preserve America*) responsibilities.

[Note: The Army will formally nominate only those properties that it intends to interpret, commemorate, or otherwise actively manage as sites.]

4.1.4 Cultural Landscape Approach and Predictive Modeling

The cultural landscape approach, required by AR 200-4, analyzes the spatial relationship among all cultural resources within their natural setting. This approach should be included as the basis of installation-wide planning surveys and evaluation, and can be facilitated with GIS.

Analysis of spatial relationships of known cultural resources can assist in determination of non-random patterns of prehistoric land use. Predictive models where archaeological surveys have not been completed can be useful for planning purposes to determine sensitive areas and additional project needs for avoidance or mitigation, prediction of future impacts and alternative development, tribal consultation, and development of training scenarios that avoid sensitive resources. Also, archaeological surveys can be stratified to focus more (not exclusively) on high sensitivity areas when 100% intensive surveying and testing is cost and/or time prohibitive.

Modeling can be completed as a separate project, or as part of the research phase of a specific archaeological survey project. Areas of high, medium, or low probability to yield sites are modeled and then tested in the field to support the model theory. The SHPO or State Archaeological Society may have existing predictive models or predictive modeling parameters such as topography, elevation, proximity to water, and vegetation types to assist with modeling ARNG lands.

Appendix F contains a summary of previous planning level surveys and predictive models.

Procedure:

For specific archaeological surveys, include language in task orders for use of the cultural landscape approach and existing predictive models during surveys and to include a conclusion in the report about the accuracy of the model. Areas surveyed and survey results should also be illustrated in a GIS layer.

Development of an ARNG lands statewide predictive model will require, at a minimum, the expertise of an archaeologist and a GIS technician with tribal consultation. A simple model can be developed using the established parameters or criteria for each region (check with the state historical society, SHPO, or state archaeological society for criteria and parameters), as well as plotting areas of previous disturbance. These parameters can be located on a map and predictive ratings assigned. It is recommended that a GIS layer be developed for this model. In most cases, the models will not replace the requirement for surveys, but as more data is collected about actual archaeological or cultural site distribution, these models can be tested and refined assisting with planning, reduce the level or amount of surveying, and provide a more effective use of program funding.

Timing: For specific projects, if parameters already exist, the addition of this requirement to the research and reports should add a negligible amount of time to the project. The GIS component could add 2 weeks to 6 months depending on available baseline GIS data and the extent of the area to be mapped.

For a statewide model, depending on the availability of parameters, the existence of baseline GIS data, and the amount of property to be modeled, this project could take between 3 months to a year. If parameters do not exist, a great deal of research by experts would be needed to analyze past surveys to determine patterns and, therefore, develop the parameters. This may be cost prohibitive.

Also, each year additional surveys on or near ARNG property may be conducted, new discoveries are made, and information and theories are developed regarding former inhabitants and their lifeways. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available in order to stay current and remain a useful manager tool. Therefore, the model will need periodic review to determine its validity and to keep data current.

4.1.5 Geographic Information System

Integrating ARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program will allow the state's ARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the ARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resource management and integration of cultural resource best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects (see section 4.1.4). To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall ARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resource sites and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS. Development of these layers will be based on:

- maps and reports supplied from the SHPO or Tribes
- extant GIS information compiled (e.g., the built environment at ARNG installations)
- existing and future cultural resource surveys and evaluations

GIS layers and themes depicting archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. These layers should be password protected.

Procedures:

When preparing the SOW for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resource surveys and evaluations should be delivered in GIS format to include survey areas, transects, and cultural sites and properties and eligibility status. Within the SOW, reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include that all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Committee metadata standards.

Maps should include, at a minimum, a north arrow, legend, map creator, map purpose, and creation date.

GIS themes depicting buildings and other facility types should be attributed with the appropriate keys to align with the PRIDE database. This will enable the query and display of the cultural resource information stored within PRIDE through GIS. For example, a map can be created showing whether or not a building has been evaluated, is eligible, or is listed in the NRHP, or as a national landmark; or if the building is a contributing resource to a district that is eligible or listed in the NRHP.

Timing: The timing of this project will vary depending on the current status of the GIS program. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available in order to stay current and remain a useful manager tool.

4.1.6 Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs have been prepared to assist ARNG personnel who are not responsible for cultural resource management, but whose areas of responsibility could affect cultural resources. Chapter 5.0 includes these SOPs.

Procedures:

The CRM will distribute these SOPs to all ARNG personnel and provide guidance and training, as necessary.

4.1.7 Cultural Resources Training

Training for various staff is a prerequisite for properly implementing the ICRMP and for good stewardship of cultural resources. Many training opportunities are available for environmental staff, as well as non-cultural resources staff.

Cultural Resources Manager

Training for CRM personnel could include laws and regulations overview, section 106, maintenance of historic property, preservation of cultural landscapes, NAGPRA, agreement documents, tribal consultation, and curation.

For the CRM, training recommendations include:

- First year – Section 106, Native American consultation workshop, NGB CRM 101 class (to begin in fiscal year [FY] 05), and ICRMP workshop if available (offered every 4 or 5 years)
- Second year – Agreement documents, NAGPRA, and ICRMP workshop
- Third year – Integrating GIS and cultural resources, and advanced section 106

For environmental staff and the CRM, training is offered by:

- National Guard Bureau annual workshop (topics vary) – gko.ngb.army.mil, and regional consultation workshops (two per year)
- Department of Defense (Denix) DoD Conservation Workshop (every 2 years)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – www.achp.gov
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District – www.nws.usace.army.mil
- National Preservation Institute – www.npi.org
- Civil Engineers Corps Office – www.cecos.navy.mil

Timing: CRM training courses usually range from 3 to 5 days. Register and plan in advance.

Non-Environmental ARNG Personnel

Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies and protection of cultural resources. By interfacing with field commanders, project planners, facility managers, and TAG staff, the CRM can develop solutions and programs that blend with existing training opportunities and the ARNG mission (see table 4-1).

The CRM must develop a training program for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs in Chapter 5.0, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Information from the training program can be summarized and included with training site information packages for soldiers, and can be placed on bulletin boards at historic facilities as reinforcement to training.

Timing: A minimum of 2 to 4 weeks would be necessary to develop an awareness training course, and probably 2 to 4 hours to conduct the course for each audience/installation. A refresher course should be offered annually.

4.1.8 Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America)

It is the Department of the Army's responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data is obtained from the Army's IFS and the National Guards' PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database yearly. Also, (see section 4.1.2 for annual reports) section 3, Improving Federal Agency Planning and Accountability.

(a) Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties. No later than 30 September 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the chairman of the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) No later than 30 September 2004, each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its

regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.

(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate this data into a report on the state of the federal government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the president by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.

(d) Agencies may use existing information gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order. To assist agencies, the ACHP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall, by 30 September 2003, prepare advisory guidelines for agencies to use at their discretion.

(e) No later than 30 June 2003, the head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

EO 13287 encourages federal agencies to preserve America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting heritage tourism. Some ideas for promoting this EO include:

- virtual tours of historic facilities or sites
- partnerships
- museum and exhibits
- veteran's history project
- traveling exhibits
- walking tours

4.2 PROJECT-SPECIFIC AND RESOURCE-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

Certain regulations provide guidance that relates to specific actions or resources. This section outlines such regulations as they pertain to the management of cultural resources under the management of NJARNG.

4.2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 470f. Effects of Federal Undertakings upon property listed in the NRHP; comment by the ACHP (the NHPA, section 106) states:

The head of any federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effects of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under part B of this subchapter a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the “head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation . . . a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.”

For the ARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that are on state property with no federal involvement do not fall under section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local preservation laws and regulations (see section 2.3).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (see Chapter 6.0).

The section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties must be

preserved. They only require the agency to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such effects, can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the head of the federal agency of foreclosure of the ACHP's opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to NHPA. Litigation or other forms of redress can be used against the federal agency in a manner that can halt or delay critical activities or programs.

Procedures:

The section 106 process (the following is from the ACHP Web site):

Sec. 800.3 Initiation of the Section 106 process.

(a) *Establish undertaking.* The agency official shall determine whether the proposed federal action is an undertaking as defined in Sec. 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) *No potential to cause effects.* If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part.

(2) *Program alternatives.* If the review of the undertaking is governed by a federal agency program alternative established under Sec. 800.14 or a programmatic agreement in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) *Coordinate with other reviews.* The agency official should coordinate the steps of the section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and agency-specific legislation, such as section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under federal, state, or tribal law to meet the requirements of section 106.

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The

agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) *Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities.* Where a federally recognized tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization has assumed the section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands pursuant to [section 101\(d\)\(2\) of the act](#), consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with that THPO in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) *Undertakings involving more than one State.* If more than one state is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) *Conducting consultation.* The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) *Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond.* If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the tribe and the Council, as appropriate. A federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying SHPO participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with Sec. 800.2(d).

(f) *Identify other consulting parties.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the section 106 process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the section 106 process moves forward.

(1) *Involving local governments and applicants.* The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under Sec. 800.2(c).

(2) *Involving federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) *Requests to be consulting parties.* The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) *Expediting consultation.* A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in sections 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in Sec. 800.2(d).

Sec. 800.4 Identification of historic properties.

(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall:

(1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in Sec. 800.16(d);

(2) Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;

(3) Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with,

historic properties in the area, and identify issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties; and

(4) Gather information from any federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified pursuant to Sec. 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that these groups may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to Sec. 800.11(c).

(b) *Identify historic properties.* Based on the information gathered under paragraph (a) of this section, and in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the area of potential effects, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects.

(1) *Level of effort.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects. The secretary's standards and guidelines for identification provide guidance on this subject. The agency official should also consider other applicable professional, State, tribal, and local laws, standards, and guidelines. The agency official shall take into account any confidentiality concerns raised by federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations during the identification process.

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to Sec. 800.6, a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to Sec. 800.14(b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to Sec. 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the

SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) Evaluate historic significance.

(1) Apply National Register criteria. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties and guided by the secretary's standards and guidelines for evaluation, the agency official shall apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.

(2) *Determine whether a property is eligible.* If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered not eligible. If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO do not agree, or if the Council or the Secretary so request, the agency official shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary pursuant to 36 CFR part 63. If a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to a property off tribal lands does not agree, it may ask the Council to request the agency official to obtain a determination of eligibility.

(d) Results of identification and evaluation.

(1) *No historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present, but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Sec. 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in Sec. 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking. If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(2) *Historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking or the SHPO/THPO or the Council objects to the agency official's finding under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with Sec. 800.5.

Sec. 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

(a) *Apply criteria of adverse effect.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect.* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

(3) *Phased application of criteria.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process in applying the criteria of adverse effect consistent with phased identification and evaluation efforts conducted pursuant to Sec. 800.4(b)(2).

(b) *Finding of no adverse effect.* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the SHPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

(c) *Consulting party review.* If the agency official proposes a finding of no adverse effect, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties of the finding and provide them with the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e). The SHPO/THPO shall have 30 days from receipt to review the finding.

(1) *Agreement with finding.* Unless the Council is reviewing the finding pursuant to Sec. 800.5(c)(3), the agency official may proceed if the SHPO/THPO agrees with the finding. The agency official shall carry out the undertaking in accordance with Sec. 800.5(d)(1). Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond within 30 days from receipt of the finding shall be considered agreement of the SHPO/THPO with the finding.

(2) *Disagreement with finding.*

(i) If the SHPO/THPO or any consulting party disagrees within the 30-day review period, it shall specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding. The agency official shall either consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(ii) The agency official should seek the concurrence of any federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has made known to the agency official that it attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property

subject to the finding. If such federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization disagrees with the finding, it may within the 30-day review period specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding and request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(iii) If the Council on its own initiative so requests within the 30-day review period, the agency official shall submit the finding, along with the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e), for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section. A Council decision to make such a request shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part.

(3) *Council review of findings.* When a finding is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the agency official shall include the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e). The Council shall review the finding and notify the agency official of its determination as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been correctly applied within 15 days of receiving the documented finding from the agency official. The Council shall specify the basis for its determination. The agency official shall proceed in accordance with the Council's determination. If the Council does not respond within 15 days of receipt of the finding, the agency official may assume concurrence with the agency official's findings and proceed accordingly.

(d) *Results of assessment.*

(1) *No adverse effect.* The agency official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of Sec. 800.11(c). Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part. If the agency official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the agency official shall reopen consultation under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Adverse effect.* If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to Sec. 800.6.

Timing: The timing for section 106 surveys and evaluations will vary depending on the size and nature of the facility(s)/installation(s) to be evaluated. The CRM can anticipate 4 to 6 months for section 106 projects on smaller installations and longer on larger installations.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) may require an additional 6 to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See section 4.6 on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include the public and Tribes (see Chapter 6.0).

4.2.1.1 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flood repairs, earthquake, or hurricane damage). The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have 7 days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, a state ARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO, and interested parties to develop a PA (see section 4.2.10) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

Procedures:

The CRM will ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable ARNG personnel and SHPO/THPO/Tribes regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO and THPO/Tribes, as appropriate, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The ACHP and SHPO/THPO/Tribes are expected to reply (Tribes do not have approval authority) in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that the heads of all units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations.

4.2.2 Professional Qualification Standards

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service that have been previously published at 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

4.2.2.1 History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field, plus one of the following:

- At least 2 years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution.
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

4.2.2.2 Archaeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archaeology are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, plus:

- At least 1 year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management.
- At least 4 months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology.
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least 1 year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least 1 year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

4.2.2.3 Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, plus one of the following:

- At least 2 years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution.
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

4.2.2.4 Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least 2 years of full-time experience in architecture, or a state license to practice architecture.

4.2.2.5 Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a state license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

- At least 1 year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field.
- At least 1 year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Procedures:

Ensure that when contracting cultural resource services, contractors have the necessary qualifications.

4.2.3 Archaeological Surveys and Excavations

Inventories and evaluations are a required step for undertakings and compliance with section 106 of the NHPA – undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits), and sometimes as part of the preparation of a NEPA document when the NHPA process is integrated into the NEPA process. Testing and excavations are more involved processes, and are generally used to further define an archaeological site and/or mitigate for adverse effects. Level and application of surveys, evaluations, testing, and excavation are defined, in general, as follows: archaeological surveys must be conducted by qualified personnel, see section 4.2.2.

[Note: federal funding cannot be used for archaeological surveys on lands being acquired with state funds.]

The following very general definitions apply to archaeological site surveys:

Constraints analysis: A constraints analysis is completed when a party is interested in knowing what may be on a property in the most general way. A record/literature search with sometimes a field visit for reconnaissance is conducted. A letter report is prepared to document overall impressions and concerns with recommendations, as appropriate. This type of analysis is also referred to as a reconnaissance survey, Phase Ia.

Survey: Survey involves a record search/literature review, systematic coverage of a property, recording or updating of all discovered sites, and a report. Surveys sometimes involve some excavation depending on the level of information that is needed or state requirements. Excavation can be shovel scrapes or shovel test pits. Surveys can be collection or non-collection. Federal agencies generally prefer non-collection survey. Collection requires cataloging and additional maps for the sites that are complex and require curation (see section 4.2.6).

Generally, a survey involves preparation of a work plan that describes how the work will be done and by whom. The survey interval is generally between 5 to 20 meters between team members and depends on terrain, vegetation coverage, and resource types. All sites located during a survey have to be recorded and mapped. A general assessment of the kind of site it is and perhaps the overall potential of the site can be suggested after a survey.

The survey report provides a description of the site, methodologies, research questions, survey results, recommendations, and any additional state requirements. All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until determination of eligibility is final (see evaluation below). Recommendations are crafted based on a proposed project or action. If there are no immediate plans for a property, recommendations may include avoiding the site. These surveys are often referred to also as Phase I.

Evaluation: Evaluation or testing of sites is extremely variable. There are guidelines for sparse lithic scatters that allow this type of site to be addressed in an expedient manner; however, for other site types there are a number of approaches. Many tests involve shovel test pits, shovel scrapes, drill holes, and sample excavation units with surface mapping, collection, and special studies. The number of units will vary greatly depending on the size of the site and how many units will be necessary to analyze the sections of the site that is not subjected to units, gather information to address research questions, and make conclusions about the site.

Upon completion of excavation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a recommendation of eligibility.

Data Recovery: If a historic property will be impacted by an action or undertaking, there must be mitigation, and data recovery is a form of mitigation for archaeological sites. A data recovery requires preparation of a treatment plan, which describes the site, what information is hoped to be gained by the data recovery, study questions, sample design, catalog methods, special studies, and report preparation. This plan is carefully reviewed by the SHPO or state archaeologist and Tribes prior to field efforts. Data recovery efforts vary greatly in size and scope. The approach to a data recovery depends greatly on the site, geographic location, type of project, archaeologist, and timing. All collected items from federal lands must be curated in a federally approved facility.

Procedures:

Ensure that the SOW clearly defines the type of survey or excavation; federal and state regulations to be met; the project objectives; a description of the deliverables, including GIS (see section 4.11); and qualifications for those performing the work (see section 4.10).

Determine if permits are necessary (see section 4.12).

Timing: These projects can vary widely in time requirements to research, write a project plan, conduct the field work, and prepare the survey report. Anticipate a minimum of 4 months for a small project.

Stakeholders include Tribes.

4.2.4 Archaeological Permits

[Note: Check state laws for additional requirements (section 2.3).]

4.2.4.1 Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permits

ARPA permits are required when the following three criteria are met:

- the project is on federal land
- digging or collection of artifacts will occur
- the participants are not directly contracted to or by ARNG

ARPA permits for archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation or removal of American Indian human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80 and AR 200-4. The ARNG supporting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) District Real Estate Office will issue the permit after the NJARNG commander conducts consultation in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5 and 32 CFR 229.7 with the culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The NJARNG commander provides the USACE district with approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. ARPA permits shall provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items in accordance with NAGPRA subsections 3(a) and 3(b) and 43 CFR 10. The NJARNG commander will ensure that documentation of consultation with culturally affiliated Indian tribes is prepared and maintained as part of the record of each such permit.

The NJARNG will ensure that ARPA permits:

1. Comply with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10.

2. Require that any interests that federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA prior to issuance of the permit.
3. Require that permitted activities be performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior.
4. Require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently curated in a curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from federal installations belong to the installations, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant, federally recognized Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organization. Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from nonfederal land belong to the state, territory, or landowner. Such resources from lands used by the NJARNG, but for which fee title is held by another agency, are the property of the agency designated as the land manager in the land-use instrument (e.g., public land order, special use permit, etc.). NJARNG commanders should ensure that land-use instruments allowing for military use are reviewed to determine proper roles and responsibilities.

ARNG staff or contractors carrying out official duties associated with the management of archaeological resources who meet the professional qualifications and whose investigations meet the requirements of 32 CFR 229.8, are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for the investigation of archaeological resources on a federally owned or controlled installation, including situations where cultural items as defined by NAGPRA may be excavated.

However, in situations where NAGPRA cultural items or NHPA historic properties may be encountered during intentional excavation of archaeological resources, the requirements of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10, NHPA, and 36 CFR 800 must be met prior to such archaeological excavations.

For the purposes of NJARNG compliance with ARPA, the NJARNG commander is considered the federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the federal land manager, the NJARNG commander may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under his jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the NGB to HQDA prior to final determination.

HQDA uses technical and legal guidance from AEC to review the draft document.

The NJARNG commander will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the installation PAO, and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in accordance with

ARPA section 9, the NJARNG commander may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under Subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the *United States Code* (USC) or under any other provision of law.

Figure 4-1 provides a summary of the steps involved in ARPA compliance.

Timing: ARPA permits can take up to 6 months to acquire.

4.2.4.2 Other Federal Agency Permits

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) issues [Cultural Resource Use Permits](#) in order to authorize cultural resources studies for research, for compliance with the NHPA, and for compliance with ARPA. When specific projects are proposed, applicants who already possess a cultural resource use permit must also obtain a [Field Use Authorization](#). When a proposed project involves ground-disturbing work at a prehistoric archaeological site, an [ARPA Permit](#) must be approved before work begins.

Any individual or organization wanting to perform archaeological or paleontological field work such as survey, excavation, or site conservation, on any lands administered by the BLM, must have a permit. Permits are issued to individuals and organizations that have the appropriate education/experience and capability to perform professionally acceptable cultural resources studies. This permit establishes the basic qualifications of the permittee(s) before any specific projects are proposed.

U.S. Forest Service land or other federal properties working under section 106 will require a permit also.

4.2.5 Inadvertent Discoveries

[Note: The following procedures are for activities involving federal actions, federal funding or federal lands. Check state law requirements (section 2.3) for requirements involving state actions or state lands. Also check with jurisdictional agencies if training on land managed by other state or federal agencies/entities.]

4.2.5.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

In the event of discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the CRM will ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented to protect the remains and any other protected cultural items; all appropriate Tribes and agencies will be promptly notified of the find, and all applicable federal, tribal, and state procedures are followed.

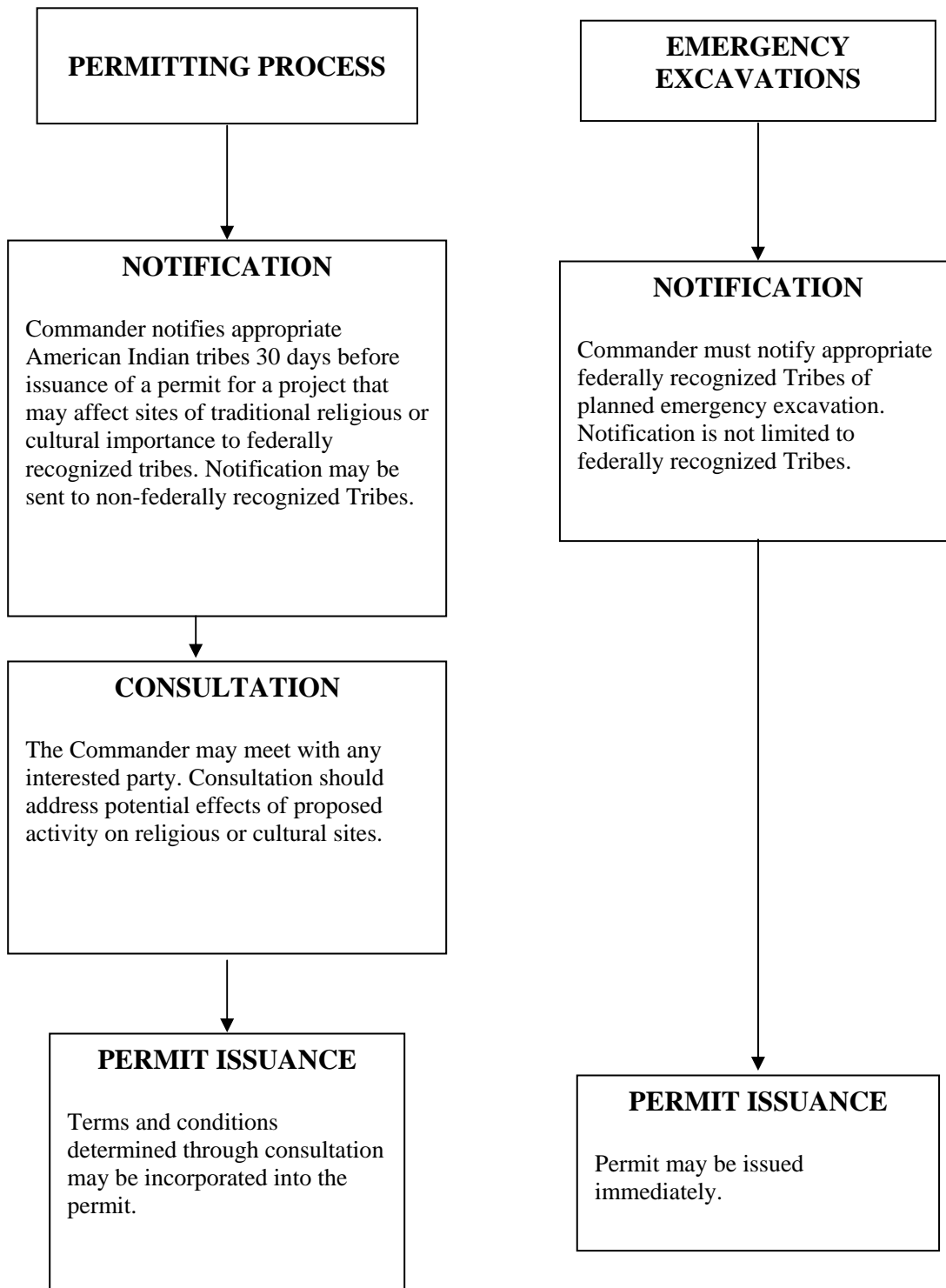


FIGURE 4-1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Procedures:

For ground-disturbing activities, project planners, engineers, soldiers, tenants, and construction personnel should be informed of types of cultural resources potentially existing at the NJARNG installation, and they should be briefed on the provisions in SOP 4.

The following steps are to be taken if an unanticipated cultural resource is found during an undertaking:

Prior to field troops, construction crews, or non-NJARNG personnel commencing activities at any NJARNG property, they should be briefed on the following procedures.

The CRM is to gather information; notify all appropriate NJARNG personnel, agencies, and Tribes in accordance with applicable federal and state law and regulations; provide instructions to facility manager as needed.

Procedures:

- Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
- Notify the SHPO of the discovery. This notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.
- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police and medical examiner, and if federal property, the FBI.
- Notify the NJARNG JAG, operations manager in the directorate of operations (DSCOPs), and PAO.
- Visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit.
- If the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the CRM must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, along with written notification by certified mail, to the Department of the Interior's Departmental consulting archaeologist (DCA) at the following address:

Archaeological Assistance Division
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20013-7127
Telephone: 202.343.4101

The DCA will be advised on the nature of the discovery. If known, as much information as possible concerning the cultural resource (such as type, date, location, any indicators of ethnicity, and circumstances of the discovery) should be provided to the DCA. The DCA retains the option of notifying and consulting with the ACHP, who may require an onsite examination of the affected remains. The DCA will determine the significance and origin of the remains and what mitigation measures to take.

- The CRM will obtain certification of notification from the DCA. Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations would be notified by telephone with written confirmation within 3 days after certification. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony; their condition; and the circumstances of discovery.
- The CRM will consult with interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and American Indian groups, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any American Indian cultural items excavated or removed as a result of inadvertent discoveries. (See “Plan of Action,” section 4.2.10.)
- Activities in the area of discovery will resume 30 days after certification of notification is received, or sooner, if a signed binding agreement is reached. Keep the PAO informed throughout the process.

Phone numbers and the names of contacts are provided in appendix G.

One management tool is for NJARNG to develop a comprehensive agreement (CA) (see section 42.10) prior to the encounter of a burial to agree upon procedures and streamline the process.

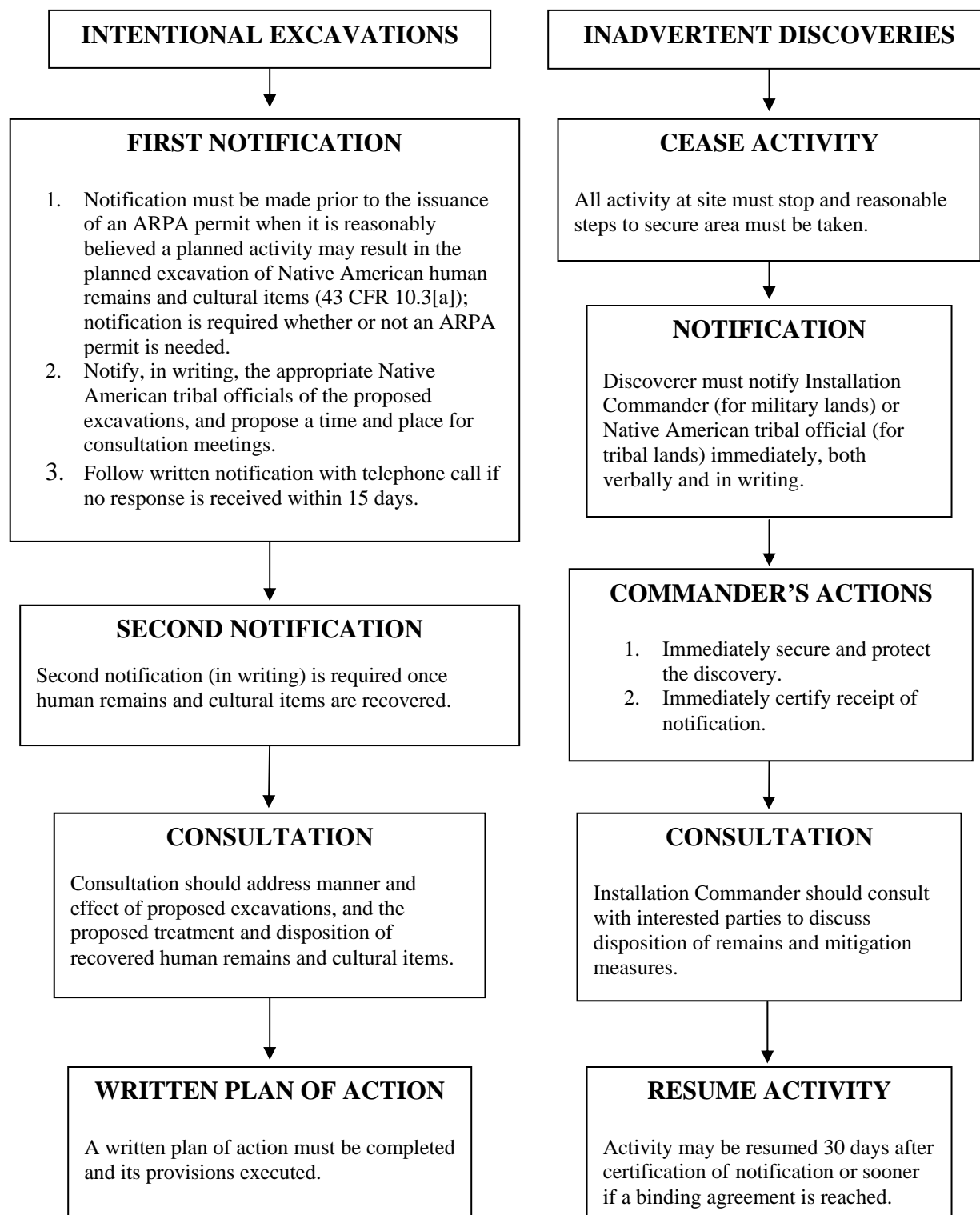


FIGURE 4-2. NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT 25 USC 3001-3013[§]

[§] This figure has been taken from DA PAM 200-4, page 46.

4.2.5.2 Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Artifacts

The CRM shall ensure that in the event of the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, measures are taken promptly to protect the find from disturbance, assess the significance of the discovery, and implement appropriate mitigative measures for significant resources.

Procedures:

- Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
- The CRM will promptly notify the SHPO of the discovery.
- Begin recording the site if the site can be avoided.
- Prepare full documentation of the resource and a report summarizing the results of the investigation. This documentation and the report will be submitted to the SHPO and Tribes.

[Note: Per 36 CFR 800.12(d), immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 of the NHPA.]

4.2.6 Curation

Currently, AR 200-4, 2-7 (a) and (b) stipulate that the installation commander will ensure that all collections are processed, maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Generally, installations should not establish archaeological curation facilities on the installation due to the permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements to maintain such repositories to the minimum standards in 36 CFR 79 in perpetuity. The specifics of this responsibility may change as the revision (currently underway) of AR 200-4 is completed.

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, AR 200-4 requires TAG of the ARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved.

Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]).

Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2])).

The CRM should consider long-term and the ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the EPR.

Collections from federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property have title vested in the New Jersey Division of Historical Resources and should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data are entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

Procedures:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on ARNG installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The ARNG may choose to negotiate an memorandum of understanding (MOU) or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements:

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories.

The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the ARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility.

Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and it's implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRM.
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures.
- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage.
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records.
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRM.

See Chapter 3.0 for list of curation facilities.

4.2.7 Archaeological and Sacred Site Confidentiality

Numerous provisions of cultural resources legislation require that interested members of the public have access to cultural resource management programs undertaken at the public's expense. Nevertheless, sensitive cultural resources are exempt from FOIA, as identifying the location of these resources may subject them to vandalism. Locations of archaeological sites and tribal resources on ARNG property are withheld from public knowledge. While coordinating with the public, measures must be taken to control the dissemination of sensitive cultural resources information.

The ARNG's cultural resources documentation will be prepared so that maps of specific archaeological locations and tribal resources are easily removable. Documents for the public will be copied so that archaeological maps or site forms are not included. For additional information on tribal interests, see Chapter 6.0.

4.2.8 Historic Structures

4.2.8.1 Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

For compliance with section 106 of the NHPA (see section 4.2.1) for historic structures, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- operations and maintenance for historic buildings and structures
- renovations and upgrades
- demolition or replacement, and/or relocation
- property lease, transfer, or sale

This requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Actions on state property (i.e., armories) with no federal action do not require NHPA compliance; however, check state and local laws (section 2.3).

Procedures:

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the CRM must initiate the section 106 consultation process. Refer to section 4.2.5 for inadvertent discoveries.

The following maintenance and repair activities are determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties, and are exempted from further section 106 procedures (Nationwide Readiness Center (Armory) Cold War 1946–1989 PA). One management tool is for ARNG and the SHPO to enter into a PA (section 4.2.10) to streamline the consultation process.

Note: If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances may restrict these actions or require local approval (see section 2.3).

1. Exterior:

- painting on previously painted surfaces using similar color
- paint removal by non-destructive means (paint only)
- repair or replacement of existing walkways with matching materials
- repair or replacement of existing parking areas
- repair or replacement of existing above-ground fuel storage facilities
- placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01 8 October 2003)
- repair of the building exterior when repair or replacement matches existing details, form, and materials

2. Interior:

- replace insulation (ceilings, attics, basement spaces)
- replace plumbing
- replace heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and units
- replace electrical systems
- replace telecommunications equipment
- replace security systems

- replace fire suppression systems
- asbestos removal and abatement when it does not involve removal of the historic fabric of buildings and structures
- nondestructive lead paint abatement when it does not involve removal of historic fabric other than paint

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>.

4.2.8.2 Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Mission requirement changes sometimes result in the removal, replacement, or excessing of buildings and structures. These actions may have an effect on a historic property under section 106 of the NHPA. When buildings are to be removed, replaced, or excessed, determine if the building is 50 years old and has been evaluated for eligibility to be listed in the NRHP. If the building is 50 (or near 50) years old, initiate the section 106 process with the SHPO (section 4.2.1). If necessary, evaluate the building for eligibility.

If removal or replacement is being considered, conduct an economic analysis on replacement of the building (section 4.2.8.4). When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. However, "the 70% value may be exceeded where the significance of a specific structure warrants special attention if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons" (AR PAM 200-4 sec. 2-4G(1)(2)).

If the projects will affect an eligible property, mitigation measures may be developed that reduce effects to a non-adverse level. The measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, rehabilitation, or data recovery. If data recovery is chosen, it is suggested that Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation be prepared prior to implementation of any activity that could affect the character or integrity of the historic district. The SHPO and/or National Park Service Regional Office, in coordination with ARNG, would select the acceptable level of documentation for mitigation purposes.

Even if the building itself is not historic, but is within a historic district, replacement could have an adverse effect on the historic district. If this is the case, consult with the SHPO. If the building to be removed is in or a contributing element to a historic district, the goals are to retain the character-defining features, design, and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape. If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings within and contributing to the historic district. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

4.2.8.3 Force Protection and Anti-Terrorism

The intent of DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01) is to minimize the possibility of mass casualties in buildings or portions of buildings owned, leased,

privatized, or otherwise occupied, managed, or controlled by or for ARNG. These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited ARNG buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists. The standards apply to any National Guard building that uses federal funding for new construction, renovations, modifications, repairs, restorations, or leasing and that meets the applicability provisions will comply with these standards (section 1-6 of Standards, also see exemptions, section 1-6.7). In general, it is applicable to inhabited buildings routinely occupied by 50 or more DoD personnel.

Implementation of this policy, however, shall not supersede ARNG's obligation to comply with federal laws regarding cultural resources to include the NHPA and ARPA. Installation personnel need to determine possible adverse effects on a historic structure and/or archaeological resource prior to anti-terrorism standard undertakings and consult accordingly. Conversely, historic preservation compliance does not negate the requirement to implement DoD policy.

The overarching philosophy of this policy is that an appropriate level of protection can be provided for all ARNG personnel at a reasonable cost. The philosophy of these standards is to build greater resistance to terrorist attack into all inhabited buildings. The primary methods to achieve this outcome are to maximize standoff distance, to construct superstructures to avoid progressive collapse, and to reduce flying debris hazards.

Procedures:

When renovation projects are proposed for historic structures, they should incorporate the appropriate anti-terrorism standards. These proposed changes may not be subject to negotiation with the SHPO. Initiate the section 106 consultation process early.

The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) will publish official guidance on this topic in March 2005; until that time, the CRM is encouraged to work with the project manager to develop creative and cost-effective solutions (e.g., application of BlastX to interior walls, addition of catcher windows behind historic windows, changing use patterns) to retrofit historic buildings and structures to comply with the anti-terrorism standards while meeting mission needs. The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined (see section 4.2.1 and 4.2.8.2).

4.2.8.4 Economic Analysis

The ARNG is required to conduct an economic analysis of historic buildings and structures that are being considered for demolition and replacement (AR PAM 200-4, section 2-4G(1)(2)). The NHPA requires that historic buildings and structures be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis.

Replacement construction may be used when the rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of the building's replacement cost. However, the 70% value may be exceeded if the structure warrants special attention or if justified by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The assessment of new construction must include life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and all other pertinent factors in the economic analysis. Replacement costs must be based on architectural design that is compatible with the historic property or district. Potential reuses of the historic structure must be addressed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property.

ARNG must also consider costs associated with the contracting of qualified archaeologists, if needed, and/or the services of professionals to carry out historic building inspections.

Software is available to aid the ARNG in the economic analysis of building maintenance costs related to layaway/mothballing, renovation and reuse, and demolition. There is also software for the analysis of window replacement costs.

The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are:

- the cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building
- the possible alternatives and additional costs incurred
- the point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others

There is also a Window Econmetric Computer Program to provide life-cycle cost comparisons associated with the repair and/or replacement of windows. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software is available on CD by contacting the U.S. Army Environmental Center at 1-800-USA-3845, or online at <http://www.aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/software.html>. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04, developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center / Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, is a Windows 95/98 NT-based software tool available to DoD users in CD-ROM format.

4.2.9 Cultural Landscapes

The definition for cultural landscape currently used by the National Park Service is "A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (*Cultural Resource Management Guidelines*, NPS-28)." A cultural landscape can be a:

- **Historic site:** the location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **Historic designed landscape:** a landscape having historic significance as a design or work of art because it was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect,

master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or by an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a historic association with a significant person or persons, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory and practice of landscape architecture.

- **Historic vernacular landscape:** a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.
- **Ethnographic landscape:** a landscape traditionally associated with a contemporary ethnic group, typically used for such activities as subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings.

For compliance with section 106 of the NHPA (see section 4.2.1) for cultural landscapes, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- renovations and upgrades to contributing components of the cultural landscape
- demolition or replacement, and/or relocation of contributing components of the cultural landscape
- modern elements added or constructed into a cultural landscape
- property lease, transfer, or sale

Procedures:

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, new construction, major landscaping projects, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the CRM must initiate the section 106 consultation process.

If the installation is managing cultural landscapes, the CRM should consider developing an agreement document (section 4.2.11) with the SHPO or Tribes, as well as the development of an SOP (chapter 5.0). Refer to section 4.2.5 for inadvertent discoveries.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/hli/introguid.htm>. Information is also available in the National Park Service publication, [Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes](#).

4.2.10 Stakeholder and Public Involvement Plan

Stakeholder and public involvement and community outreach can be driven by regulation in project-specific cases, or can be a proactive method of partnering with interested parties to achieve long-range goals and solicit program support. The following section describes some methods to involve stakeholders and the public for projects or programs.

Stakeholders can include:

- SHPO
- Tribes/THPOs (see Chapter 6.0)
- veterans organizations
- interested public
- federal and state agencies
- special interest groups
- local historical committees and societies
- tenants, lessees, and land users (hunters, fishermen, boy scouts, police)
- neighbors
- landowners
- contractors
- National Guard Bureau
- Integrated Readiness Training
- Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
- ODEP/AEC

Consultation with Tribes is required by several cultural resource laws, regulations, and EOs, and DoD policy; and is good stewardship of cultural resources. Tribal consultation is addressed in Chapter 6.0.

Public and Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach

Summary/Procedures:

Public participation and involvement are required for most environmental programs, including cultural resources. Regulation 36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that the ARNG seek and consider public views in its undertakings that may have an effect on historic properties. For tribal consultation see Chapter 6.0. Benefits of public involvement to the ARNG include:

- opening the decision-making process to the public and building credibility
- assisting with the identification of issues
- enhancing mutual understanding of stakeholder values and ARNG management challenges
- making better decisions
- minimizing delays and enhancing community support

If ARNG plans have the potential to affect a historic property and an EA or EIS is deemed unnecessary, public involvement is still expected. Under section 106 regulations, federal agencies are required to involve the public in the section 106 process. This includes the identification of appropriate public input and notification to the public of proposed actions, consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(d). The ARNG may choose to follow the same process as stipulated in NEPA for EAs.

The regulations also state that, to streamline the process, the public involvement requirements under NEPA should be incorporated into cultural resource planning and projects when activities require the development of an EA or an EIS.

[Note: For any adverse effect, it is the NJARNG's responsibility to determine what stakeholders may have an interest, e.g., local historic preservation group, statewide nonprofit preservation organization, etc., and determine the level of public involvement needed. However, for any adverse effect under NHPA, in accordance with 32 CFR Part 651.28, a REC can be used if the SHPO concurs with the action.]

Timing: For section 106 projects and EAs, anticipate approximately 6 to 9 months to complete the compliance process, more complex projects can take longer. If an EIS is required, plan for 12 to 16 months to complete. Again, a complex or controversial project could take up to 3 years to complete. Public involvement requirements are included in these time estimates.

Public Involvement Opportunities

Education can promote awareness of important ARNG cultural resource projects and the rationale behind them. Actions such as selling a historic building require effective communication to get positive support and, perhaps more importantly, to avoid adverse impacts and reactions from various public groups. A preservation awareness program must be directed to both installation and external interests if it is to be effective.

Special Events

Special events with local and national significance offer excellent opportunities to educate the public on cultural resources preservation. Events such as Earth Day (22 April), Fourth of July, Veteran's Day, National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May), National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September), and local town celebrations are opportunities for the ARNG to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles. Section 4.3 contains Web sites that may aid ARNG in this task.

Distribution of Documents

Public notices can be posted in places where people gather or visit such as the local post office or grocery stores. Public notices should also be placed in the local newspaper.

While interacting with private newspapers, it is important to recognize that the audience may not appreciate the military mission or community. Whenever possible, points should reflect positively on the ARNG and be made in a clear and noncontroversial manner.

Special efforts will be made to use newspapers to acquaint the surrounding communities with the overall cultural resources program at the various ARNG installations. It is to the benefit of the ARNG to inform the public of these programs. This can be achieved through press releases. In addition to the newspaper, press releases can be sent to local magazines or Web-based news sites.

Libraries are excellent repositories to allow for public access to documents for review. Most communities, schools, and universities have libraries.

Appendix G includes local library and newspaper information.

Other Opportunities for Outreach

Other methods for reaching external stakeholders include:

- public forums
- Web sites
- scoping meetings
- questionnaires and feedback sheets
- public notices
- presentations at various forums and gatherings
- cross training the ARNG staff to be a liaison
- society meetings

By knowing who the interested public is, other methods will come to light.

Public Affairs Office

The PAO performs more of an oversight and guidance role with respect to public involvement issues. The PAO maintains liaison with the project proponent, CRM, JAG, and other NGB offices. In support of NEPA and NHPA actions, the Public Affairs Environmental Office assists the project proponent in the preparation of press releases, public notices, and other information. The PAO environmental office provides guidance for planning and coordination, and conducts public meetings or hearings for the ARNG; supports the project proponent during the NEPA process; and reviews all NEPA documents.

Any public involvement plans, outreach, special events, or informational briefings should be developed and implemented by the installation's PAO. If such activities do not originate in the PAO, the office should approve them.

4.2.11 Agreement Documents

In some cases, streamlining section 106 regulations, addressing issues under NHPA, NAGPRA, and EO 13175; and the consultation process can be accomplished through the use of an MOA, PA, CA, or plan of action and MOU.

MOAs are agreement documents for specific undertakings on how the effects of the project will be taken into account (36 CFR 800.5(e)(4)), and, in general, used as a mitigation agreement document for the adverse effects of a single undertaking. The agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties, negotiate MOAs. These agreement documents govern the implementation of a particular project and the resolution of particular effects of that project.

PAs are, in general, used to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex projects or multiple undertakings. PAs are negotiated between the agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties. These agreement documents may be used when:

- effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multi-state or regional in scope
- effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking
- nonfederal parties are delegated major decision-making responsibilities
- routine maintenance activities are undertaken at federal installations, facilities, or other land management units
- circumstances warrant a departure from the normal section 106 process

CAs are similar to a PA structure and used to establish the repatriation process under NAGPRA. CAs are negotiated between the agency, the SHPO/THPOs/Tribes, and possibly other claimant groups or parties. These agreement documents can govern the notification process, reburial procedures, limitations, custody procedures, and monitoring plans. CAs are particularly useful when it is known upfront that remains or funerary objects are likely to be encountered.

A plan of action is prepared after an inadvertent discovery is made (re: human remains or items of cultural patrimony) and is prepared after a consultation meeting(s) with the appropriate Tribes is conducted. The plan is a presentation of the verbal agreements that are made during the consultation regarding the extraction of the remains, length of time out of the ground, disposition while out of the ground, who the remains will be repatriated to and in what manner, information about the public notice that must be published (for example: in the newspaper before repatriation, in two notices, one week apart), and a description of the repatriation process.

MOUs in general, are used to clarify protocols and roles and responsibilities. The agency, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and other consulting parties can negotiate MOUs. These documents are

used as a tool to ensure that all involved parties are informed of, and agree upon, the details of a particular cultural resource management program.

Procedures for MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action:

Procedures for PAs and MOAs are outlined in PAM 200-4. NGB can provide sample documents. Draft MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC. Development of agreement documents requires public and stakeholder involvement.

The following is the list of attachments accompanying all types of draft agreement documents to be sent to the NGB:

- cost estimate
- Form 420 R or 1391 – signed
- state JA e-mail stating he/she has reviewed the draft MOA
- any supporting documents as applicable
- ACHP invitation to participate letter

Timing: Preparation and review time for agreement documents will vary with complexity of issues and the number of parties involved. The review process is as follows:

- state ARNG drafts the agreement document
- NGB reviews, any comments are sent back to the ARNG for incorporation
- ODEP and AEC reviews and submits comments to NGB; to the ARNG for incorporation
- NGB reviews for legal sufficiency
- NGB, Chief, ARE signs
- state ARNG representative signs (i.e., TAG, CFMO) signs
- SHPO signs
- other signatories sign

At a minimum anticipate:

- MOA – 4 to 6 months
- PA – 6 to 12 months
- CA – 6 to 12 months
- plan of action – 6 to 12 months
- MOU – 4 to 6 months

4.3 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Nationwide Readiness Center (Armory) Cold War 1946–1989 Programmatic Agreement.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 (b), a nationwide PA is being developed to help streamline the section 106 process for federal undertakings at armories.

Conservation Handbook. The Conservation Handbook will link to any specific law or regulation.

Grants. Legacy – www.dodlegacy.org and Save America’s Treasures – www2.cr.nps.gov/treasures

Web Site

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
<http://www.achp.gov>

DENIX
<http://www.denix.osd.mil>

ICRMP Toolbox on DENIX
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ESPrograms/Conservation/Legacy/ETB/EtbWelcome.htm>

EPA
<http://www.epa.gov>

Guardnet
<http://guardnet.ngb.army.mil>

Legacy
<http://www.dodlegacy.org>

National Park Service (general cultural resource page)
<http://www.cr.nps.gov>

National Park Service (National Register)
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

National Trust for Historic Preservation
<http://www.nthp.org>

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle District)
<http://www.nws.usace.army.mil>

U.S. Army Environmental Center
<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/>

Bureau of Indian Affairs
<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs>

The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software
<http://www.ceac.army.mil/>.

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/>.

5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The SOPs are designed to provide guidance for ARNG non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the ARNG in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resource management.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-4 requires the designation of an installation CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on ARNG land, or ARNG activities that may have an affect on cultural resources on non-ARNG lands. The CRM is:

Joseph K. Dunleavy, REM
Environmental Specialist
New Jersey Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
101 Eggerts Crossing Road
Trenton, NJ 08625-0340
609.530.7134 Voice
DSN 445-9134
609.530.6880 Fax
e-mail: Joe.Dunleavy@njdmava.state.nj.us

Annual Cultural Resources Training. A requirement of the ARNG Cultural Resources Management Program is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM will develop a training program for the training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources.

Timing: An awareness training course would be approximately 2 to 4 hours.

List of SOPS

- SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures
- SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property
- SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel
- SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions
- SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery

Timing of SOPs

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 4 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 4 to 6 months for historic structures.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4 to 6 months for archaeological surveys. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings. Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

[Note: If the NJARNG has a valid PA with the SHPO, the terms of the Programmatic Agreement supersede this SOP.]

Contract: CRM: 609.530.7134

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken regarding the maintenance and care of historic buildings and structures. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- leadership
- FMO, SMO, CFMO
- USPFO
- master and strategic planning
- facility maintenance
- facility managers and armorers
- range control
- EQCC
- personnel assigned to historic facilities

All are referred to below as manager.

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources take place.

Affected facilities: Sea Girt Quarters 1, Vineland Armory, West Orange Armory, Burlington Armory, Atlantic City Armory, Plainfield Armory, Teaneck Armory, Woodbury Armory, FMS, and MVSBS, Morristown, Jersey City, and Westfield Armory.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR 800
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01)

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order)
- landscape and grounds replacement
- clearing and grubbing
- road clearing and repair
- trail clearing

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- window, roof, and siding repair or replacement
- interior modifications and/or renovations
- exterior modifications and/or renovations
- clearing and vegetation replacement
- road, trail, and curb repair or replacement

Compliance with the revised DoD Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings is a fact of life for the majority of our future installation projects, whether they involve new construction or renovation/rehabilitation of existing buildings at our installations. In the case of renovation/rehabilitation of historic buildings or structures, the need to comply with these standards will almost certainly trigger cultural resource compliance issues. The USACERL will publish official guidance on this topic in March 2005. Until that time, project managers are encouraged to work with their CRMs to develop creative and cost-effective solutions (e.g., application of BlastX to interior walls, addition of catcher windows behind historic windows, changing use patterns) to retrofit historic buildings and structures to comply with the anti-terrorism standards while meeting mission needs. The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined (CRM see sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.8.2).

Exemptions: the following activities are exempt from consultation with the SHPO. However, a memorandum will be forwarded to the CRM for the project file.

If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances may restrict these actions or require local approval.

Mechanical Systems. Repair, replacement, and installation of electrical work, plumbing pipes and fixtures, heating systems, fire and smoke detectors, ventilation systems, and operating systems, where such work does not affect the exterior of the structure. Routine care for generating equipment such as winding rotors and replacing runners does not require review. Major replacement or removal of historic components such as the historic generating equipment (generators, governors, slate switchboards, etc.) requires consultation.

Exterior Painting. Repainting of previously painted exterior surfaces provided that destructive surface preparation treatments, including but not limited to waterblasting, sandblasting, and

chemical cleaning, are not used. The new paint should be similar in color to the original paint color.

Exterior Repairs. Repair or partial replacement of exterior elements when such repair or replacement matches existing or historic material detail and form. Total replacement or removal of exterior elements requires consultation.

Windows and Doors. Caulking, weather-stripping, reglazing, repainting, installation of new window jambs or jamb liners, and installation of storm windows and storm doors are considered routine. Consultation is required for repair, replacement, or removal of historic windows and doors, even if replication is proposed and shall be considered to have a potential adverse effect.

Roof Repair. Roof repair or replacement of historic roofing with material that closely matches the existing material and form. Repair, replacement, or installation of gutters requires consultation.

Insulation. Insulation in ceilings, attics, walls, and basement spaces, provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers.

Interior Surfaces (floors, walls, ceilings). Repainting, refinishing, replacing sheetrock or plaster, laying flooring, replacing ceiling tiles, repairing cracks in concrete, replacing wooden framing or trim in-kind; or repainting with mortar similar in texture, color, and hardness as original.

Site Improvements. Repair / replacement of existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, curbs, and aboveground storage facilities provided those repairs are done with no changes in dimension or configuration of these features. Ground disturbance must remain within the footprint of the existing road, driveway, sidewalk, and curb. Any construction of roads beyond those already in existence at the time of this plan requires consultation. Placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC-4-010-01).

Utilities. Repair or replacement of water, gas, storm, and sewerlines if it occurs within the original trench.

Wheelchair Access Ramps. Ground paths that provide access to a building, providing that there is no grading and that no more than 12 inches of fill is used. All other accessibility modifications to the interior and exterior of the building require consultation.

Lead Paint Abatement. Interior and exterior lead paint abatement by washing, scraping, and repainting lead painted surfaces, installation of new window jamb liners or metal panning in the window wells.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>.

For Non-Exempt Actions:

Coordination

1. Check the ICRMP or with the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.
2. If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, or if the building has the potential for Cold War historical significance (1946–1989), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA section 110/106 process.
3. Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for significant historic property issues.
4. The CRM will advise the manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities they must:

1. Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources.
2. The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
3. Refer to SOP 4 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

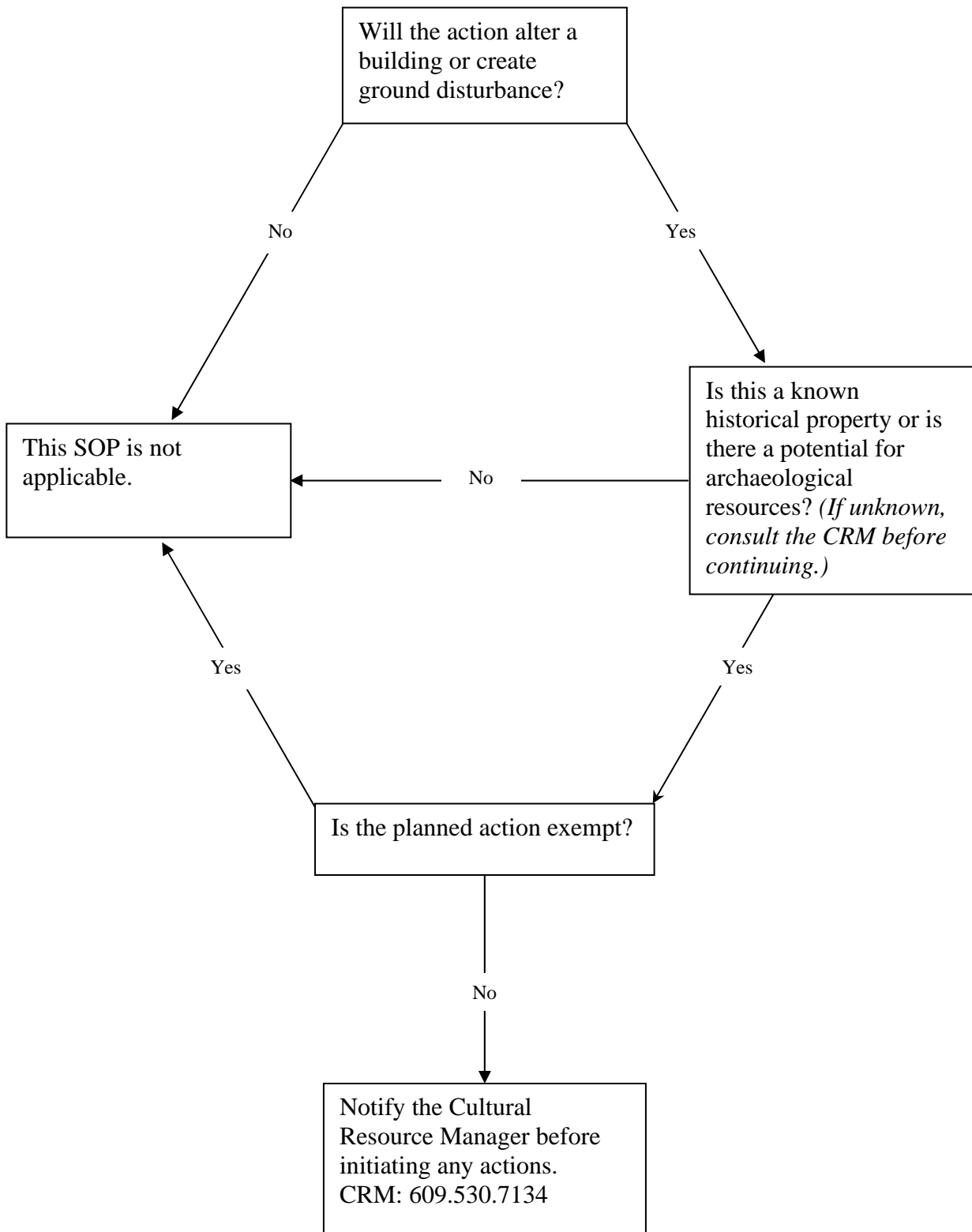


FIGURE 5-1. FLOW CHART FOR MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2
for
Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Contact: CRM: 609.530.7134

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to excessing property that is eligible for listing on the NRHP or needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- leadership
- FMO, SMO, CFMO
- USPFO
- master and strategic planning
- facility maintenance
- facility managers and armorers
- range control
- EQCC
- personnel assigned to historic facilities

Affected facilities: Sea Girt Quarters 1, Vineland Armory, West Orange Armory, Burlington Armory, Atlantic City Armory, Plainfield Armory, Teaneck Armory, Woodbury Armory, FMS, and MVSBS, Morristown, Jersey City, and Westfield Armory.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

Applicability:

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition and/or replacement.

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal and or/replacement of buildings and structures, or road or trail construction.

Procedures:

If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same

area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships. Retain the character-defining materials and features, design and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape through maintenance and preservation activities.

Tasks:

When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

- Contract the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed demolition and/or replacement activity is a historic property or significant component of a historic district.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA section 106 process.
- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to historic properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for compliance issues.
- Coordinate with the CRM on the design of the new building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of 4 to 6 months to complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3
for
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

Contact: CRM: 609.530.7134

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on ARNG and non-ARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- POTO
- facility maintenance
- environmental program manager (M-Day)
- range control
- unit commander and environmental liaison
- ITAM
- environmental unit command officer
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit/activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using NJARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act (on federal and tribal lands)

Applicability:

- Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:
 - outside field training exercises on ARNG and non-ARNG property
- Specific events that may trigger these requirements:
 - planning and scheduling field training exercises
 - expansions of training areas
 - major changes in types and locations of training exercises

Affected Installations: Fort Dix Training Center, Sea Girt NGTC, Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, Vineland Training Site, West Orange Armory, Burlington Armory, Atlantic

City Armory, Plainfield Armory, Teaneck Armory, Woodbury Armory, FMS, and MVSBS, Morristown, Jersey City, and Westfield Armory.

Actions:

This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources:

POTO, Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training:

- When planning field training, particularly for expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, contact the CRM, at least 4 months in advance for archaeological clearances.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

At the initiation of and during training of an ARNG training site:

- Ensure units using the installation have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 4 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training.
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the installation.
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM.
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Unit Commander:

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM.
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to facility manager.

Field Troops/Tenants:

- Review cultural resource information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises.
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity.
- Report any discoveries to unit commander.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4 Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

Contact: CRM: 609.530.7134

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on ARNG and non-ARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- POTO
- facility maintenance
- environmental program manager (M-Day)
- range control
- unit commander and environmental liaison
- ITAM
- environmental unit command officer
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit/activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using ARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response and Homeland Security at ARNG facilities and installations will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and NHPA on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Protection Act for federally supported actions that require it

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]).

Procedure:

All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all ARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5
for
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

Contact: CRM: 609.530.7134

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

Scope:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on ARNG and non-ARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- POTO
- facility maintenance
- environmental program manager (M-Day)
- range control
- unit commander and environmental liaison
- ITAM
- environmental unit command officer
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit/activity personnel and tenants

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- field training exercises
- construction and maintenance
- activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing, or grubbing
- off-road traffic
- general observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)

Discovery of the following will trigger these requirements:

- discovery of known or likely human remains
- unmarked graves
- Indian or historical artifacts
- archaeological features
- paleontological remains

Actions:

This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flow chart, which is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP.

Unit Personnel, Contractor, Field Crews, Other Tenants:

1. Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.
2. Immediately report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features to the unit commander or facility manager.
3. Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander:

1. Immediately notify the range control.
2. Await further instructions from the range control officer.
3. Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.
4. Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.
5. Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer:

1. Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.
2. Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
3. Immediately notify the CRM.
4. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate 30 days.

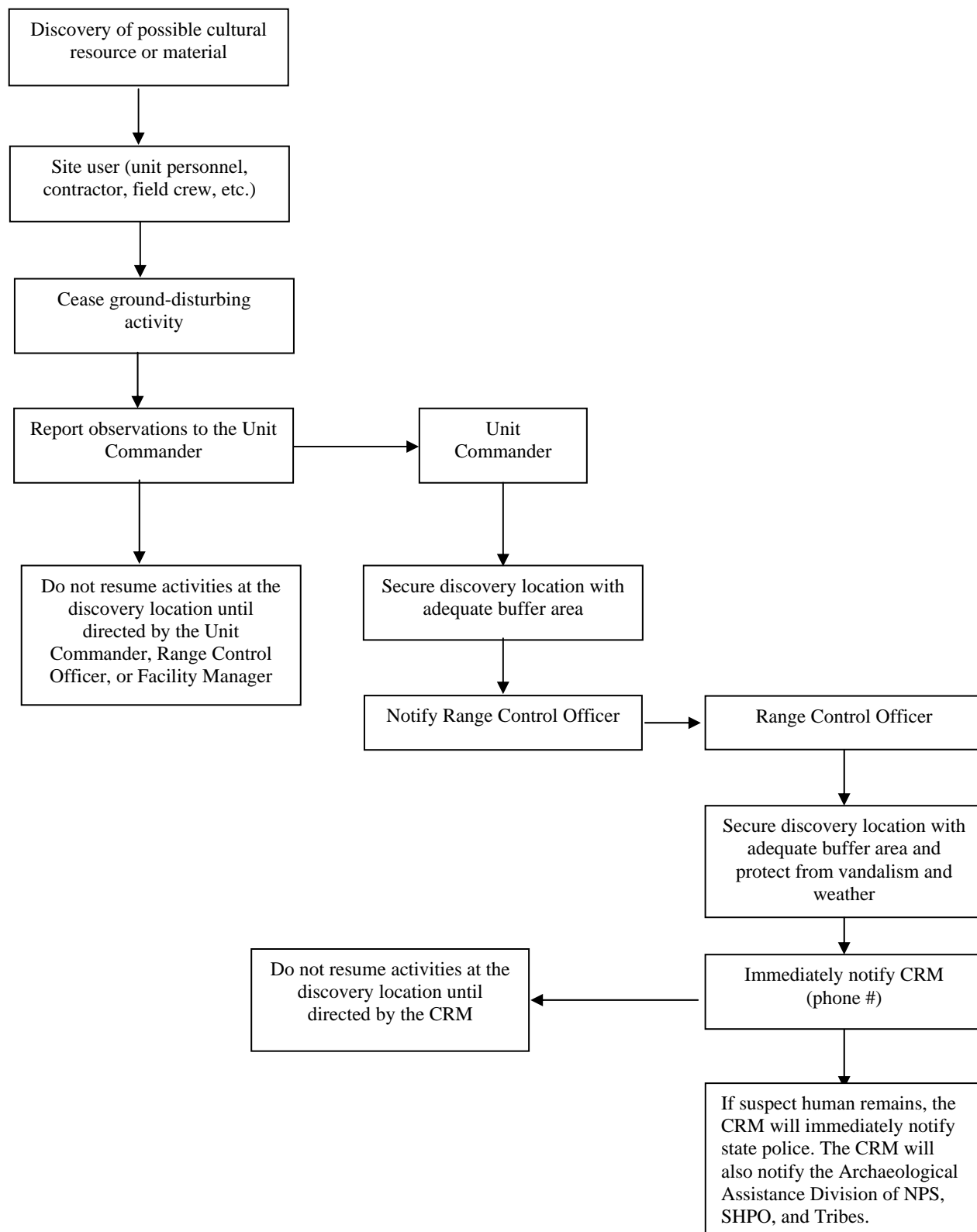


FIGURE 5-2. FLOW CHART FOR THE INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE BY UNIT PERSONNEL

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6.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999, require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian Tribes.

Consultation takes on many forms. The ARNG may need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that may affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If ARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes will lead to a better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trust relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate American Indian communities.

6.1 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Issues are both general and particular. On the one hand, traditional American Indians may attach religious and cultural values to lands and resources on a very broad scale, such as recognizing a mountain or a viewshed as a sacred landscape, and they may be concerned about any potential use that would be incompatible with these values. On the other hand, issues may be specific to discrete locations on public lands, such as reasonable access to ceremonial places, or to the freedom to collect, possess, and use certain regulated natural resources such as special-status species.

Many American Indian issues and concerns, although associated with ARNG lands and resources, are based on intangible values. Intangible values are not amenable to "mitigation" in the same way that a mitigation strategy can be used to address damage to, or loss of, physical resources.

Some of the issues that frequently surface in consultation are briefly discussed here to illustrate the relationship of American Indian interests and concerns to ARNG land and resource management decisions.

Access. Free access to traditionally significant locations can be a difficult issue for ARNG managers when there would be conflicts with other management obligations. For example, individuals' age or infirmity often combine with distance or terrain to make motorized vehicle access the only practical means for some American Indians to reach locations of religious

importance. This presents a dilemma to managers where public lands are being managed as sensitive riparian habitat or for their wilderness character, for example, and motorized vehicle access is accordingly restricted or prohibited. The ARNG can end up in the contradictory situation of trying to protect resources and landscapes—the continuing existence of which is essential to traditional American Indian practices—from the American Indian practitioners themselves.

Use. One of the more tangible issues with potential for resource conflict is American Indian collection and use of plants and animals for traditional religious and/or cultural purposes. Some species regulated under the Endangered Species Act may have religious or cultural significance. Collection of other resources, such as plant products, minerals, and gemstones, may be regulated under other statutory authority and/or ARNG policy.

Sacredness. American Indian attribution of sacredness to large land areas is one of the most difficult issues for ARNG managers to reconcile with other management responsibilities. From the viewpoint of traditional religious practitioners, a particular land area could be regarded as a hallowed place devoted to special religious rites and ceremonies. Practitioners might perceive any secular use or development in such a place to be injurious to its exceptional sacred qualities or a sacrilege and, therefore, unacceptable from their view. Nevertheless, the ARNG manager might be put in the position of having to weigh a proposal for a legally and politically supported use such as mineral development in an area regarded as sacred and inviolate.

Mitigation. Strategies to reduce impacts of proposed federal actions or the effects of proposed undertakings generally follow models related to NEPA, the NHPA, and their implementing regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508 and 36 CFR Part 800). Where American Indian cultural and religious concerns are involved, however, conventional methods of mitigation generally do not appropriately address the consequences felt by American Indian practitioners.

The fact that the CRM are frequently the ones assigned to do the staff work for certain American Indian issues could lead to some misunderstanding that American Indian issues are cultural resource issues. From there it could be mistakenly deduced that American Indian issues might often be resolved through mitigation methods such as archaeological data recovery. Such ideas would misinterpret the majority of American Indian issues that managers must consider in decision making.

It is feasible, where some issues of American Indian use are involved, that mitigation procedures could work. For example, mitigation could work in cases where common natural products are the object, and either the ARNG proposal or the American Indian use is flexible.

That is, it may be possible for an ARNG proposal to be modified to allow continuing traditional resource use, or it may be acceptable for the American Indian use to be moved outside the proposed affected area. In contrast, however, more abstract, nonresource issues surrounding belief and practice may be a much different matter.

Consultation as Conflict Identification. Consultation is sometimes approached apprehensively, with a view that talking with American Indians will result in more intractable

problems than existed before. This view can be relieved by awareness that many American Indian issues and concerns are not much different from public issues and concerns that ARNG deals with on a regular basis, and that the means for dealing with them are basically the same.

It is possible for ARNG to address many of the concerns for gaining access to sites, attaining needed materials, and protecting American Indian values, within the normal scope of multiple use management. Solutions may include: (1) providing administrative access to sensitive areas; (2) making special land-use designations; (3) developing cooperative management agreements with American Indian communities; (4) stipulating for continuing American Indian uses in leases, permits, and other land-use authorizations; (5) diverting or denying clearly incompatible land uses; and similar affirmative management solutions.

Consultation should identify not only American Indian interests and concerns, but also their suggestions for potentially effective approaches to address them.

Consultation is incomplete and largely pointless unless it is directed toward the identification of mutually acceptable solutions.

When a proposed ARNG decision poses potential consequences for lands and resources valued by American Indians, consultation with the community that holds the values and identified the consequences can generate strategies for an appropriate management response.

A list of tribal representatives and POCs is included in appendix C.

Timing for Native American consultation will vary depending on the consultation methods, the nature of the ongoing relationship, and the purpose of the consultation. Consultation to develop understanding of interests and concerns with land and resource management, and establish procedures for working together, is a continuous and ongoing process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes.

6.2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed ARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders. Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near and/or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands, but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the Tribe's or group's direct assistance, so that ARNG may know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the federally recognized Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization are likely to be affected by ARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group and/or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decision making must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent ARNG actions.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Notification related to permits:

ARPA, section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe may be harmed or destroyed.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that ARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that may be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The specific requirement for consultation relative to section 106 of the NHPA is in section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992.

Consultation for section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides section 101(d)(6) discussed above, section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure—

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

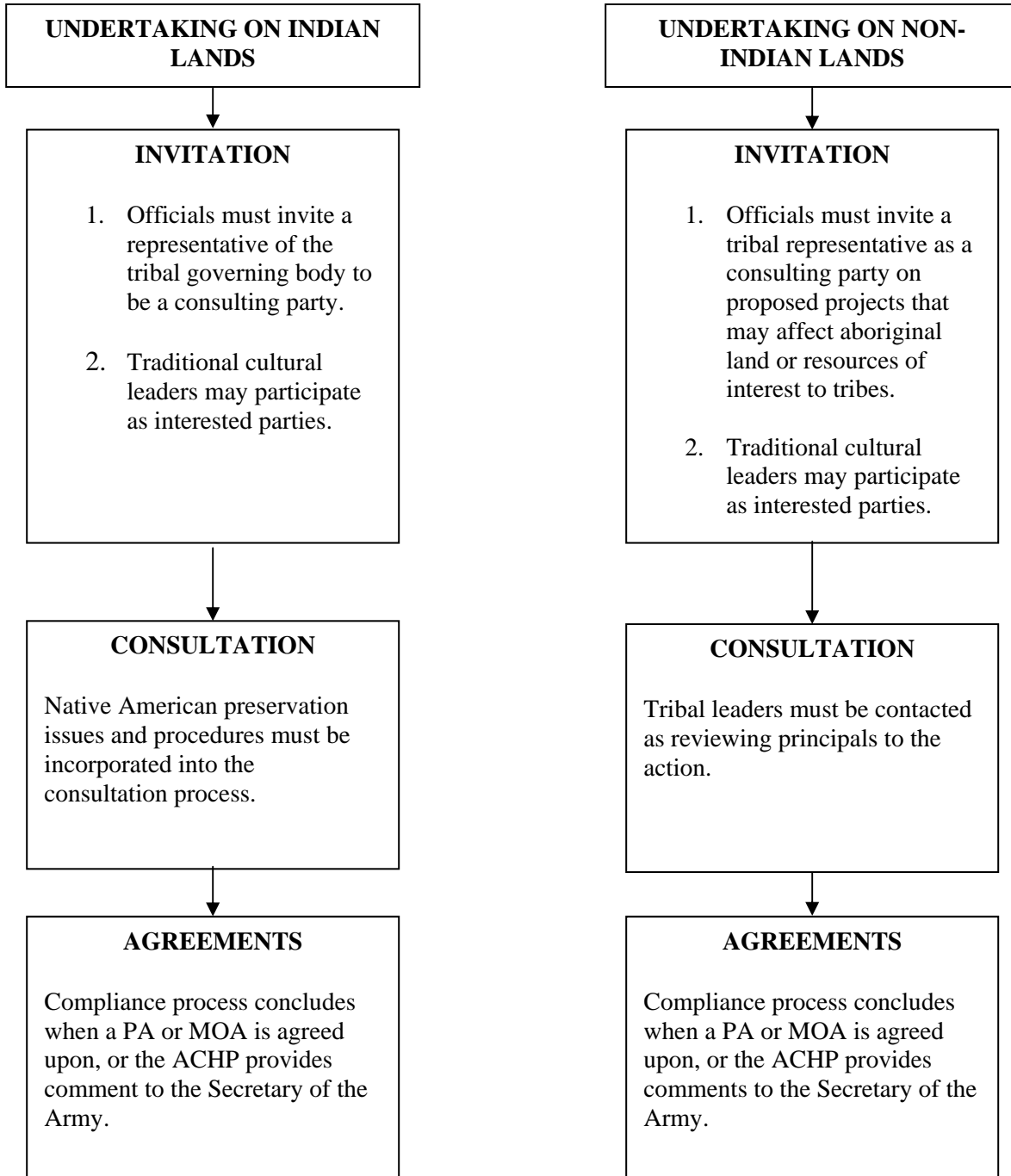
The language in section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

Under section 101(d)(6)(B) and section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property’s scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of section 101 and section 110 of NHPA.

National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the ARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA’s charge to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.



**FIGURE 6-1. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE (16 USC 470(F))
CONSULTATION ****

** Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4, page 44.

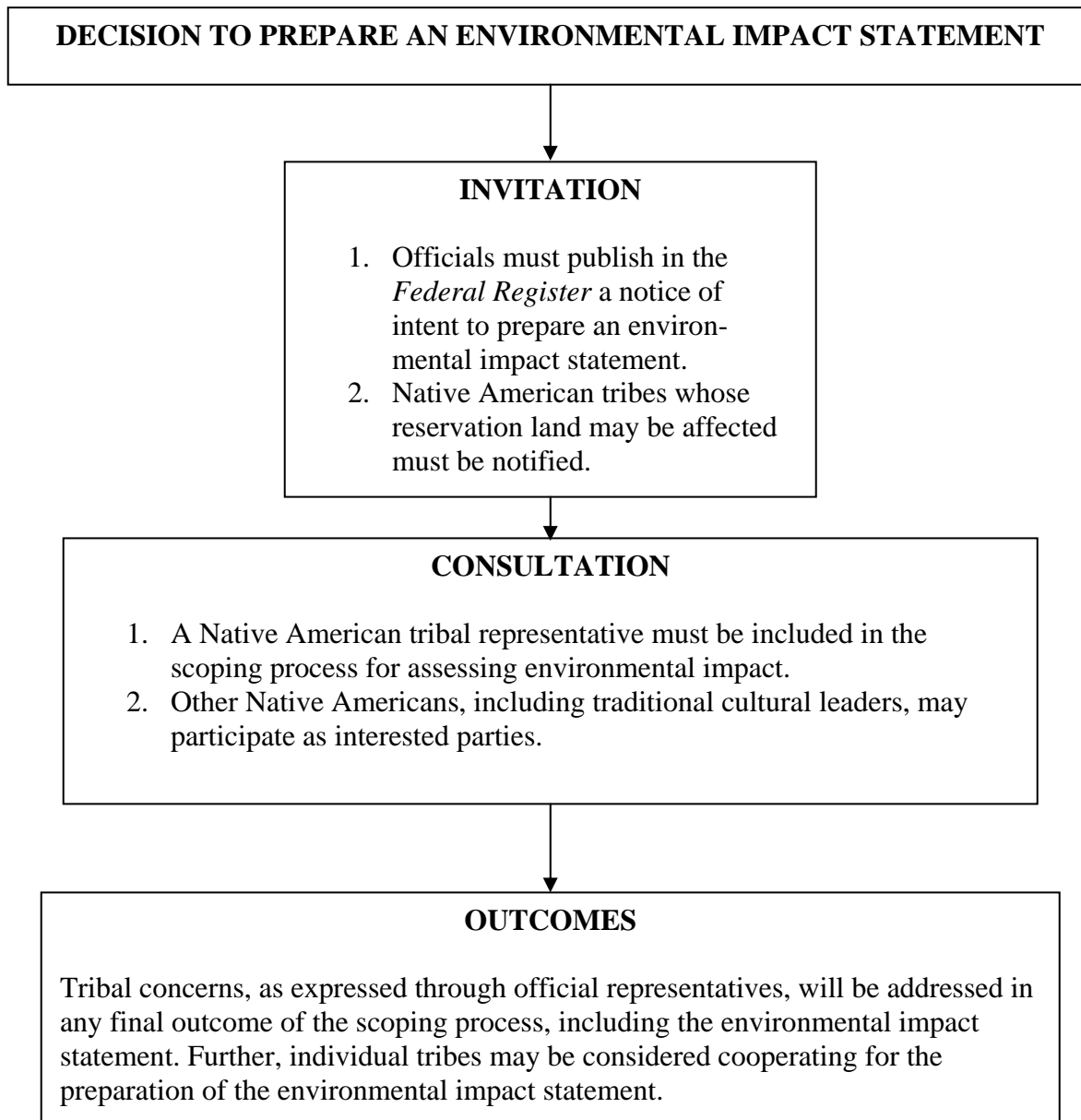


FIGURE 6-2. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY Act^{††}

^{††} Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4, page 48.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that ARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in its decision making.

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be “mitigated” in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of “cultural items” defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

ARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

1. A summary of ARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony are present.
2. An inventory of ARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains and/or associated funerary objects.
3. The ARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands.
4. Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

Intentional Removal

Under NAGPRA, the ARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification, and consultation if it is requested, are required by ARPA, section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation is going to occur, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with regard to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to

be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains and/or cultural items subject to NAGPRA, discovered as a result of an ARNG or ARNG-authorized activity such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see section 4.2.5).

6.3 NJARNG TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM

On 27 October 1999, the DoD promulgated its annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, American Indian tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. If it appears that there may be an effect, the appropriate federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations would be contacted.

Development of the ICRMP. ARNG must consult with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP. ARNG must take into account the views of Tribes in reaching a final decision. At a minimum, the draft and final ICRMP should be mailed to the Tribes for review and comment.

Ongoing CRM Responsibilities. Appendix C includes a description of the NJARNG’s consultation program to date. The appendix may include:

- summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
 - letters and memoranda for record
 - planned future consultation
 - POC list
 - any agreement documents
1. The appendix should be updated, as necessary, to include MFRs, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

2. The POC list should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information
 - SHPO
 - THPOs
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page
 - other federal or state agencies, including the state department of transportation

Refer to “[Points of Contact](#)” in database.

3. Planned consultation meetings should be entered into the project [database](#).

7.0 REFERENCES AND LIST OF PREPARERS

7.1 REFERENCES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Guidance

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

- 1983 Where to Look: A Guide to Preservation Information. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.
- 1988 Identification of Historic Properties: A Decision-Making Guide for Managers. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.
- 1989a Public Participation in Section 106 Review: A Guide for Agency Officials. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.
- 1989b Preparing Agreement Documents. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.

Federal Register

- 1983 Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190. 29 September 1983.
- 1984 Uniform Rules and Regulations: Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (43 CFR Part 7). Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 4. 6 January 1984.
- 1987 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) Proposed Rule. Federal Register, Vol. 52, No. 167. 28 August 1987.
- 1988 Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal Register, Vol. 53, No. 31. 17 February 1988.

Kiernan, Elaine, K.

- 1999 (GGA) *Architectural Inventory of New Jersey Army National Guard Facilities, Final Report*. Vols. I & II. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, MD.

McVarish, Douglas C.

- 2004a *Architectural Inventory of New Jersey Army National Guard Facilities, Supplementary Report*. Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.

McVarish, Douglas C.

2004b *Archeological Investigations for the New Jersey Army National Guard. Phase I Archeological Surveys: Sea Girt and Morristown Armories Phase IA Sensitivity Assessments: Fort Dix, Picatinny, Lawrenceville, Vineland, and West Orange Installations.* Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. PL 89-665; STAT. 915; USC 470, as amended by PL 91-243, PL 94-458, PL 96-199, PL 96-244, and PL 96-515.

National Register of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 60).

Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800).

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, St Louis District (USACE)

1998 *U.S. Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey (New Jersey).* St. Louis, MO: U.S. Army Engineer District, St Louis Mandatory Center For the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections.

U.S. Department of the Interior

1982 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* (Bulletin 15). National Park Service. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

1983 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.*

1989 *Section 110 Guidelines: Annotated Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.* Jointly issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

National Register Bulletin Series. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

7.2 LIST OF PREPARERS

The ICRMP has been prepared under the direction of the CRM. The individuals who contributed to the preparation of this document are listed in the following table.

TABLE 7-1. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name and Organization	Affiliation	Degree / Discipline	Professional Experience
Beth Law, Cultural Resources Manage	National Guard Bureau	Cultural Resources Management	Cultural Resources Manager
Chris Williams, Reviewer	National Guard Bureau	NEPA	NEPA
Ed Morrison, Legal Review	National Guard Bureau	Law	Law
Major Eric Gordon, Reviewer	National Guard Bureau	ARI	ARI
Peggy Moffett, Reviewer	National Guard Bureau	PAO	Public Affairs
Dr. Lee Barber, Reviewer	National Guard Bureau	ART	ART
Jayne Aaron, Program Manager	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.	BA, Architecture and Planning MA, Environmental Policy	Architectural Historian
Chris Baker, Historian, Project Manager	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.	MA, History	Historian
Steve Harvey, Archeology	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.	MA, Archaeology	Archaeology
Sarah Boyes, Database	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.	BS, Biology MEng, GIS	GIS/Database Management
Wanda Gray Lafferty	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.	Technical Editing and Document Production	Technical Editing and Document Production
Joe Dunleavy, Cultural Resources Manager	NJARNG	Cultural Resources Management	Cultural Resources Manager

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LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: AR 200-4 and PAM 200-4
- Appendix B: National Environmental Policy Act Review
- Appendix C: Tribal Consultation
- Appendix D: Cultural Resources Manager Samples
- Appendix E: Glossary and Abbreviations
- Appendix F: Planning Level Survey and Historic Contexts
- Appendix G: ICRMP Distribution List, Points of Contact, and Consultation and Correspondence
- Appendix H: Curation Facilities
- Appendix I: Annual Updates
- Appendix J: Projects and Cultural Resources Database Report

[ICRMP Access Database](#)

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APPENDIX A
AR 200-4 AND PAM 200-4

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The regulations can be accessed at the following Web sites:

AR 200-4 is available at: https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Army/r200_4.pdf

PAM 200-4 is available at: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p200_4.pdf

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APPENDIX B
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW

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It has been determined that the EA completed in 2002 for the previous ICRMP/EA is still valid. There have been no appreciable changes to the management prescriptions (proposed action) from the previous ICRMP/EA. The signed FNSI from the EA is included below. The entire EA is available electronically on the NJDMVA Web site.

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**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
AT
NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES**

Introduction

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to identify and evaluate potential environmental effects from implementing an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at facilities throughout New Jersey. The NJARNG prepared the EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations 40 CFR Part 1500-1508, and Army Regulation 200-2 *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*.

1.0. Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives

Proposed Action. The NJARNG proposes to implement the ICRMP for its facilities in New Jersey during fiscal years 2002 through 2006. Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4715.3 *Environmental Conservation Program*, and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 *Cultural Resources Management* require development of an ICRMP. The ICRMP establishes explicit responsibilities, standard operating procedures, and long-range goals for managing cultural resources at NJARNG lands, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, while ensuring the safety and efficiency of Federal and State missions. Cultural resources include historic properties, cultural items, Indian sacred sites, and archeological resources.

Alternatives Considered. The NJARNG analyzed a No Action alternative. Current cultural resources management measures would remain in effect under the No Action alternative but there would be no comprehensive plan to integrate mission needs with cultural resources protection. The No Action alternative is not viable to the NJARNG because it does not meet the requirements of AR 200-4 and DODI 4715.3. An environmental analysis of a No Action alternative is required by CEQ regulations to serve as a benchmark against which the Proposed Action can be evaluated.

2.0. Environmental Analysis

Based upon the analysis contained in the EA, it has been determined that the known and potential impacts of the Proposed Action on the physical, cultural, and natural environment would be of a positive nature. Implementation of the NJARNG's ICRMP would result in the efficient management of cultural resources at NJARNG facilities. The goals included in the ICRMP require integration with natural resources, military training, and facility management. As a result, all cultural, natural, and human resources under the NJARNG's control will receive more consideration and protection than previously afforded. Implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in substantial adverse environmental effects.

Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action alternative creates disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on children, minority or low-income populations, or communities at or surrounding NJARNG facilities.

Under the Proposed Action, the minor impacts to land use from complete archaeological inventories at all training facilities and National Register for Historic Places determinations would be short term and very localized. Training and other operations can resume immediately with minor shifts in land use; therefore, no mitigation is recommended.

3.0. Regulations

The Proposed Action would not violate the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC § 4321 to 4370e), its regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), AR 200-2, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, or any other Federal, State, or local environmental regulations.

4.0. Public Review and Comment

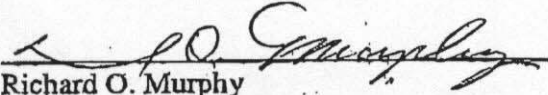
The draft ICRMP and EA were made available for a 15-day public review and comment period from December 2 – 17, 2001 and the final ICRMP, EA, and draft FNSI were made available for a 15-day public review and comment period from July 26 – August 9, 2002 at locations listed in the FNSI's Notice of Availability. No public comments were received.

For additional information, contact Mr. Joe Dunleavy, NJARNG Environmental Office at (609) 530-7134.

5.0. Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the information presented in the EA, the Proposed Action of implementing the NJARNG's ICRMP for fiscal years 2002-2006 would not have any significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts. The requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Council for Environmental Quality regulations have been met. An Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared and the National Guard Bureau is issuing this Finding of No Significant Impact.

19 Aug 2002
Date


Richard O. Murphy
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

**APPENDIX C
TRIBAL CONSULTATION**

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AMERICAN INDIAN POINTS OF CONTACT

The New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs:
Department of State
PO Box 300
Trenton, NJ 08625-0300
Phone: 609.777.0883

Dee Ketchum, Chief:
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
220 NW Virginia Avenue
Bartlesville, OK 74003
Phone: 918.336.5272
Fax: 918.336.5513

Brice Obermeyer
Lenape NAGPRA Director
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
220 NW Virginia Avenue
Bartlesville, OK 74003
Phone: 918.336.5272
Fax: 918.336.5513

Linda Poolaw
NAGPRA Coordinator
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone: 405.247.2448
Fax: 405.247.9393

Rhonda Fair
NAGPRA Director
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone: 405.247.2448
Fax: 405.247.9393

Ray Halbritter, Representative
Oneida Indian Nation
Genesee Street, AMES Plaza
Oneida, NY 13421
Phone: 315.361.6300

Seneca Iroquois National Museum
774-814 Broad Street, PO Box 442
Salamanca, NY 14779
Phone: 716.945.1738

Seneca Tribe of Indians: Language Department
1500 Route 438
Irving, NY 14081
Phone: 716.532.1229

Mr. Robert Chicks
Stockbridge Munsee Community
N8476 Mo He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416
Phone: 715.793.4111
Fax: 715.793.1307

Mr. Steve Comer
Stockbridge Munsee Community
N8476 Mo He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416
Phone: 715.793.4111
Fax: 715.793.1307

Emerson Webster, Chief:
Tonawanda Band of Seneca
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, NY 14013
Phone: 716.542.4244

Dee Ketchum, Chief
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
220 N.W. Virginia Avenue
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

22 August 2005

Dear Chief Ketchum

1. On behalf of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), engineering environmental Management, Inc (E²M) has prepared a reformatted Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

2. To help us identify environmental issues that may be affected due to the plan's implementation, could you please provide me with written comments concerning cultural resources and interests within your area of responsibility? Your response within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter will be greatly appreciated.

3. The NJARNG has forty-one facilities throughout the state of New Jersey, in every county except Passaic. Collectively, these installations encompass approximately 880 acres of land used for various military operations. The location of these facilities can be classified as either urban or suburban since they are all located within metropolitan areas.


4. This plan is a reformatted version of the ICRMP approved and implemented in 2001. Items implemented from the ICRMP are outlined as follows.

- Phase I archaeological investigations are recommended for Fort Dix, Lawrenceville, Morristown, Picatinny Arsenal, Sea Girt, Vineland, and West Orange. (Ongoing or completed)
- The other 34 NJARNG facilities would be evaluated for the need to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation in consultation with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. (Future work)

- NJARNG would comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act prior to an undertaking with potential adverse effects to the following armories that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Plainfield, Teaneck, Vineland, Westfield, and West Orange.
- Procurement of a large, climate-controlled space is recommended for housing the historical objects collection. The existing National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey located at Sea Girt would be an obvious choice for an expanded facility.
- Appointment of at least one full-time curator who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's minimum qualifications for historic preservation is recommended to assist the NJARNG with professional management of the historical objects collection.

5. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at (609) 530-7134.

Sincerely,



Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Ray Halbritter, Representative
Oneida Indian Nation
Genesee Street, AMES Plaza
Oneida, NY 13421

22 August 2005

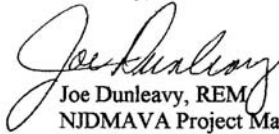
Dear Mr. Halbriter

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Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Seneca Iroquois National Museum
774-814 Broad Street
PO Box 442
Salamanca, NY 14779

22 August 2005

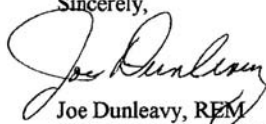
Dear Curator

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Sincerely,



Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Seneca Tribe of Indians: Language Dept.
1500 Route 438
Irving NY 14081

22 August 2005

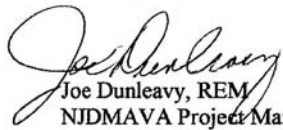
Dear Director

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Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Emerson Webster, Chief
Tonawanda Band of Seneca
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, NY 14013

22 August 2005

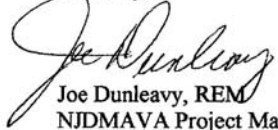
Dear Chief Webster

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Sincerely,



Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Mr. Robert Chicks
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
N8476 Mo He Con Nuck Rd.
Bowler, WI 54416

22 August 2005

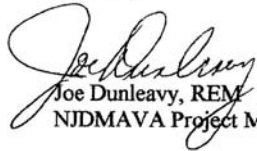
Dear Mr. Chicks

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3. The NJARNG has forty-one facilities throughout the state of New Jersey, in every county except Passaic. Collectively, these installations encompass approximately 880 acres of land used for various military operations. The location of these facilities can be classified as either urban or suburban since they are all located within metropolitan areas.
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5. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at (609) 530-7134.

Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Mr. Steve Comer
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416

22 August 2005

Dear Mr. Comer

1. On behalf of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), engineering environmental Management, Inc (E²M) has prepared a reformatted Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

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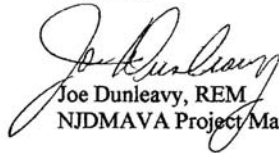
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Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Linda Poolaw
NAGPRA Coordinator
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma
PO Box 825
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

22 August 2005

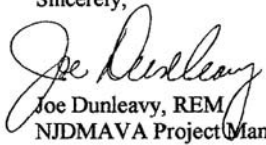
Dear Linda

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Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Rhonda Fair
NAGPRA Director
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma
PO Box 825
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

22 August 2005

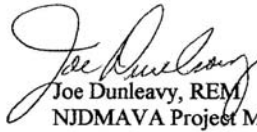
Dear Rhonda

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Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

Brice Obermeyer
Lenape NAGPRA Director
The Delaware Tribe
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
220 N.W. Virginia Avenue
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

22 August 2005

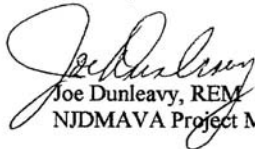
Dear Brice

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Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP, Transmittal Letter

APPENDIX D
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER SAMPLES

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Environmental Program Requirements

Data Fields (* indicates a required field)

Installation Information

Installation information is necessary if an installation is to be added/deleted from the database or to revise/update existing installation data. The MACOM EPR point of contact must contact the AEC database administrator, who will then enter the appropriate information.

- Installation Name*
- Federal Facility Identification (FFID) Number* – 11 characters – State Code (2), Agency Bureau Code (4), GSA-assigned Property Number (5)
- Agency Bureau Code*
- Property Number*
- Abbreviation – an abbreviated name for the installation
- Prefix Code – the prefix of the project number (it will appear automatically in the Project Number data field when entering new projects)
- MACOM
- Subcommand
- ASG – this field used only by installations in USAREUR and EUSA
- BSB – this field used only by installations in Europe
- Support Installation – (if applicable)
- Ownership Type – 4-character ownership code
- Street Address – include office symbol, street number and name, building number, and APO/FPO, as appropriate
- City Name
- State*
- Country
- Congressional District
- Zip Code
- EPA Region
- Date Entered – generated by database
- Date Changed – generated by database

Project Information

Entered into database by MACOM/installation user.

- Project Name* – clearly portray the scope of the project, and location where appropriate, as concisely as possible.
- Project Number*
- Pillar* – Compliance (CMP), Conservation (CNS), or Pollution Prevention (PVN), database provides a list of acceptable entries

- Law/Regulatory Area* – 4 character code, database provides a list of acceptable entries based on specific Pillar entered
- Environmental Category (ECAT)* – 4 character code, database provides a list of acceptable entries based on specific Law/Reg./EO. entered
- Compliance Status* – 4 character code, database provides a list of acceptable entries
- Project Assessment* – choose either High (H), Medium (M), or Low (L) from list provided from database
- Class* – automatically selected by database based on Compliance Status entry
- Program Area – database provides a list of common entries
- Project Type – database provides a list of acceptable entries
- Must Fund – automatically selected by database based on Compliance Status and Project Assessment entries
- MACOM ID – to identify a document number or other classification, other than the EPR Project number, used to track the project at the MACOM
- Local ID – to identify a document number or other classification, other than the EPR Project number, used to track the project at the installation
- Command (MACOM) Priority – may be used by MACOM to indicate rank order of a particular project relative to all other environmental projects
- Local Priority – may be used by installation to indicate rank order of a particular project relative to all other environmental projects
- Progress Code* – code that describes current project status, database provides a list of acceptable entries
- Pollution Prevention (P2) Category – (if applicable) 3 character code that best describes pollution prevention activity, database provides a list of acceptable entries
- Date Completed/Discontinued – date is generated by the database, field is skipped unless Progress Code 5 (completed) or 6 (discontinued) was entered
- Reason for Discontinuance – database provides a list of acceptable entries, field is skipped unless Progress Code 6 was entered
- Compliance Required* – enter the deadline required by statutory/regulatory mandate, executive order, signed compliance agreement, international agreement, etc., use 8 digit format: MM/DD/YYYY
- Design/Plan Completion – enter scheduled completion date for design/plan, use 8 digit format: MM/DD/YYYY
- Construction/Work Start – enter scheduled start date for construction/work, use 8 digit format: MM/DD/YYYY
- Construction/Work Complete – enter scheduled completion date for construction/work, use 8 digit format: MM/DD/YYYY
- P2 used for CMP – Click on the box to indicate if the project/activity is a pollution prevention action. These include projects/activities: (a) that implement a P2 approach in place of a traditional “control and treatment” action to meet the compliance requirement; or (b) that are P2-oriented and directly lead to process change and/or source reduction.
- Project Contact Name – database provides a list of current entries, new names may also be entered
- Contact Telephone Number – database provides a list of current entries, new numbers may also be entered

- Project Narrative* – allows up to 1,500 characters, if project detail exceeds this limitation, narrative can be continued in “Comments” field. Project descriptions should contain, at a minimum:
 - Provide a complete description of the scope of the project in quantitative terms.
 - When the project scope includes performing a similar action at multiple sites, the number of sites must be included.
 - Identify the pollutants to be controlled, and any controls to be purchased and installed, etc.
 - Describe any project phasing by fiscal year. For complex projects executed over several years, the actions planned by fiscal year must be identified.
 - Explain the impact of not funding the project.
 - Specify the legal requirement driving the project, identifying the specific regulatory or legal citation for all projects and any pertinent details. This is especially important for projects required to comply with non-federal standards, such as state and local regulations, and Final Governing Standards, and/or applicable host nation laws and international agreements.
 - Cite specific documentation and authority driving projects needed to satisfy environmental permits; training mandated by regulation; enforcement actions; *signed* compliance agreements, consent orders, interagency agreements, state-equivalent agreements, permits, negotiated agreements between installations and regulators, etc.; and pending/proposed legally-mandated requirements.
 - For training projects, indicate the basis for the cost estimate, including the number of individuals to receive training, types of expenses, etc., and whether the training requirement is recurring (annual, biennial, etc.) or a one-time need.
 - If the various activities in a single project are funded from multiple sources, clearly identify the portion of the project activity pertaining to the specific Fund Code indicated.
- Comments – allows up to 4,000 characters
- Cost and Benefit Data – an estimate of the cost effectiveness of the project
- Date Entered – date is generated by the database
- Date Changed – date is generated by the database

Funding Information

Entered into database by MACOM/installation user.

- Fund Code* – 2 digit code, database provides a list of acceptable entries
- Fiscal Year (FY)* – enter the year(s) in which the money must be available for this project, using format: YYYY
- Required* – enter all amounts in total dollars required in the given FY
- Programmed/Budgeted* – enter all amounts in total dollars budgeted and approved for the project
- Obligated* – enter/update all amounts in total dollars obligated against the project or actually spent on project execution for the current and past FYs

- AMS Code – enter the code that identifies the program element, funding account and sub-account by regulatory area for recurring/non-recurring costs applicable for the project. Database provides a list of acceptable entries based on Agency Bureau Code, Fund Code, Pillar, Law/Reg./EO., and ECAT entries.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REPORT

INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)?
Yes	No	2. If required, is the ICRMP an up-to-date approved plan?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the Completion/update status of the ICRMP.
Yes	No	4. Has the requirement for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete the ICRMP been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY/INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES:

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Planning Level Survey? This is required for Section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. Were Planning Level Surveys completed for all Section 106 undertakings?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all archaeological resources Planning Level Surveys conducted for Section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Planning Level Surveys been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

ACREAGES SURVEYED

_____ Acres	5. For how many acres (total) on your installation has an archaeological Planning Level Survey been completed?
-------------	--

INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Inventory(s)? This is required for Section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. Were Inventories completed for all Section 106 undertakings?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all archaeological resources Inventories conducted for Section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Inventories been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

ACREAGES INVENTORIED

_____ Acres	5. How many acres on your installation are accessible for archaeological inventory?
_____ Acres	6. How many acres (total) on your installation have been inventoried for archaeological resources?

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Planning Level Survey? This is required for Section 106 undertakings?
Yes	No	2. If required through Section 106 undertakings, is the Planning Level Survey complete?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all historic building and structure Planning Level Surveys conducted for Section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Planning Level Surveys been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

_____ Bldgs/Structures	5. How many buildings and structures on your installation are 50 years or older?
_____ Bldgs/Structures	6. How many buildings and structures on your installation have been formally determined eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Inventory? This is required for Section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. If required through Section 106 undertakings, is the Inventory complete?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all historic building and structure Inventory conducted for Section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).

Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Inventories been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?
-----	----	---

COLLECTIONS CURATION

Yes	No	1. Is your installation responsible for archaeological collections as defined by 36 CFR 79?
Yes	No	2. Are all collections curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of collections curation (by cubic feet).
_____ Cubic Feet		4. How many cubic feet of archaeological collections does the installation own? Any archaeological items removed from your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.
_____ Cubic Feet		5. How many cubic feet of collections require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Yes	No	1. Are archaeological sites present?
_____ # of Sites		2. How many recorded sites (total) are on your installation?
_____ # of Sites		3. How many archaeological sites have been formally determined eligible for listing? Or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?
Yes	No	4. Are site protection procedures needed on your installation?
Yes	No	5. If yes, are site protection procedures in effect?
_____ # of Violations		6. What is the total number of documented violations of ARPA?

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURAL RESOURCES

Yes	No	1. Does your installation have American Indian sacred sites or American Indian Traditional Cultural Properties?
Yes	No	2. If yes, are access and protection procedures in place?
Yes	No	3. Does your installation have "cultural items" as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in collections?
Yes	No	Completed 4. If your installation has "cultural items" as defined by NAGPRA in collections, has consultation for repatriation been initiated for those items?

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
XXXXX (Title of the project) PROJECT
(insert year)

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f) (NHPA), and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the XXXX Army National Guard (XXARNG) intends (discuss the project) located in (City), (County), (State), using both federal and state funding sources. The buildings were constructed (indicate the construction date(s)), is owned and operated by the state of XXXX; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has evaluated the (building name) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and received concurrence with this evaluation from the XXXX State Historic Preservation Office (XX SHPO). The building(s) are eligible for the NRHP due to (insert reason), and that the XXARNG has determined that the (discuss project) will thus have an adverse effect on this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has consulted with the XX SHPO pursuant to section 800.6(b) of (36 CFR Part 800) *Protection of Historic Properties*, implementing section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has determined that there are there are no federally recognized Indian Tribe that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structure and landscape within the area of potential effects. (note: If the undertaking will affect such sites, additional WHEREAS clauses and stipulations will need to be included to reflect proper tribal consultation and resolution of adverse effects with tribal involvement); and

WHEREAS, the NGB will follow the stipulations outlined in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers dated 07 June 1986 for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, as amended on 05 May 1991; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has afforded the consulting public^{††} an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the (insert project title) through completion of (indicate type of NEPA documentation ex. REC, EA or EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500-1508); (note: if a REC is prepared, the installation must make additional efforts at including the public in the process, and should insert language indicating what those efforts

^{††} A party may be an “additional consulting party” if the party can articulate a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relationships to the undertaking or affected property, or because of their unique concern with the undertaking’s effects on the historic property (36 CFR 800.2(c)(5)).

were example verbiage—in the case of a REC the XXARNG will invite, by letter, the organizations determined to have an interest in this project); and

WHEREAS the XXARNG, in consultation with (insert state name) SHPO, established the area of potential effect (APE) as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(d), identified and evaluated (insert buildings) within the APE as being eligible for the NRHP, and determined that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect such buildings. There are no other properties within the APE considered eligible for the NRHP; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG by letter dated (insert date of letter sent to ACHP) invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1) and the ACHP has declined/agreed (select one) to participate in consultation by letter dated (insert date ACHP declined/agreed (select one) to participate); and

(use for demolition projects only) WHEREAS the XXARNG has determined that adaptive reuse or any other alternative to save (insert building name and number(s)) is not economically feasible; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG, in consultation with the XX SHPO, has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope or location.

NOW, THEREFORE, the XXARNG and the XX SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The XXARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects on (insert title of project)

- A. Public Participation. The NEPA process will be used to identify potential consulting party(ies) and these party(ies) will be provided an opportunity to comment. The XXARNG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out in order to afford the consulting public an opportunity to participate in the architectural documentation work to be carried out under Stipulation B:
 1. The XXARNG will invite, by letter, the (insert organization(s) name(s) invited to participate) to participate in the project. The XXARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed renovation.
- B. After consultation with the (insert state) SHPO a determination will be made regarding the appropriate Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level will be performed. (if applicable insert other mitigation measures agreed upon).
 1. Recordation Report will include the following:
 2. The XXARNG shall ensure that all mitigation listed in (1) above is completed and submitted to the XX SHPO and the (insert the name of the concurring party as

applicable) prior to the (insert project type ex. demolition, renovation, etc) of the (insert building(s) types). Creation of (insert mitigation agreed upon).

-
- a. Preparation of a historic context for the (insert the building(s) name(s)) and the history of the XXARNG in (insert site location), to be based on information obtained from existing literary and archival sources.
 - b. (Insert mitigation agreed upon - ex. display, etc)
 - c. The XXARNG shall ensure that the (list mitigation) are completed prior to the (insert type of activity ex. demolition, renovation, etc) of the (insert type of building(s)).
-
- C. Design Review of Plans for (insert building type). The XXARNG also will provide both the XX SHPO and the (insert consulting party as applicable) with the opportunity to review the designs for the new (insert building type) prior to those designs being put out for contractor bids. This design information is to be treated as confidential; disclosure, distribution, or sharing of the design information, in whole or in part, to any party that is not a signatory to this MOA, is strictly prohibited.
-

II. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Definition of parties. For the purposes of this MOA the term “parties to this MOA” means the NGB, XXARNG and the XX SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The XXARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
- C. Alterations to project documents. The XXARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the parties to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the parties to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(7) to consider such an amendment.
- D. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.
- E. Dispute Resolution.
 - 1. Should the XX SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the XXARNG will consult with the XX SHPO to resolve the objection. If the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the XXARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7. If after initiating such consultation, the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through

consultation, the XXARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:

- a. Advise the XXARNG that the ACHP concurs in the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the XXARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
 - b. Provide the XXARNG with recommendations, which the XXARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - c. Notify the XXARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
1. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the XXARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
 2. The XXARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the XXARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
 3. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the XXARNG shall notify the parties to this MOA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this MOA to resolve the objection.

F. Termination.

1. If the XXARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or XX SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the XXARNG, the NGB or the XX SHPO may propose to the other parties to this MOA that it be terminated.
2. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two parties to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them 30 days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
3. Should such consultation fail, the XXARNG, NGB, or the XX SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the XXARNG shall either:
 - a. consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
 - b. request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
4. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the XXARNG's compliance with section 106 of the NHPA.
5. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by (insert number of year(s) after the date of the signatures in Section III below, this MOA shall be considered null and

void. In such event, the XXARNG shall so notify the parties to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

G. Execution.

1. Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, for their files.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
Insert Project Title
(insert year)

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: _____
GERALD I. WALTER
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

Date: _____

XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: _____
xxxxxx x. xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Major General, XXXX Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

Date: _____

XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

By: _____
xxxxxx x. xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: _____

CONCURRING PARTIES: (as applicable)

XXXXXX HISTORICAL COMMISSION or XXXX federally recognized Indian Tribe(s) or Native Hawaiians

By: _____
xxxxxx x. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Title

Date: _____

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APPENDIX E
GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The ACHP was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Antiquities Act of 1906 – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

Archaeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archaeological investigation of a site.

Archaeological Resource – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archaeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for investigations of archaeological resources on lands under agency control.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied.

Army Compliance Tracking System (ACTS) – Annual report required by AEC for environmental compliance actions.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the Tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-4 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archaeological records and artifacts.

Dr. REAL – A real estate database.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when cultural resources may be damaged or significantly adversely affected.

Environmental Program Requirement (EPR) – The Army’s annual budget request system.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate federally recognized tribes’ and Native Hawaiian organizations’ requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and to avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO was issued on 6 November 2000, expanding on and strengthening EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of federally recognized Tribe and Native Hawaiian organizations, and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have “an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” EO 13084 is revoked as of 5 February 2001, under this new executive order.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) – A document developed for individual installations in order to outline steps to be taken in respect to preservation of historic resources.

Indian Tribe – Any Tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian Tribe exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the

United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian Tribe.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and can include other entities, state agencies, and/or interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific / historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances, it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments – Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized Tribe and Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall treat designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized Tribe and Native Hawaiian organizations on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – (PL 91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for every major federal action that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 – (as amended [PL 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the

protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or engineering.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. Section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 – (PL 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying American Indian groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, who shall notify the appropriate federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

Phase 1 Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archaeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the ARNG, to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with standing structures at each activity or installation.

Record of Environmental Consideration – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the NHPA, section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

Section 110 – Under the NHPA, section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the NHPA, section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site Locational Models – A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archaeological sites.

Span-FM – A real estate database.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area.

Traditional Cultural Property – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.) In order for a traditional cultural property to be found eligible for the NRHP, it must meet the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of section 106.

Tribes – “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian Tribe, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Undertaking – “An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency” (36 CFR 800.16{y}).

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APPENDIX F
PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Note: These Historic Contexts are from the 2001-2005 NJARNG ICRMP

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Both in terms of prehistoric and historic cultural contexts, New Jersey falls within the middle Atlantic region of eastern North America, which stretches approximately from lower New York state on the north to Virginia on the south (Grumet 1995:197; cf. Stewart 1994:74). Yet it has also traditionally been identified as part of a northeast culture area, emphasizing historical continuities with regions farther to the north (e.g., Fagan 1995:379; Funk 1983). Snow (1980:1–6) includes the northern Appalachian provinces of New Jersey in his discussion of New England prehistory. In this respect, the Delaware and Hudson river valleys of northern New Jersey share topographic and cultural similarities with southern New England. The Inner and Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey are, in contrast, more comparable to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of Delaware and Virginia to the south. An important distinction to be made here is that the culture historical framework of New Jersey must be examined in relation to a broader regional perspective, irrespective of modern state boundaries. This is particularly the case for the prehistoric context of present-day New Jersey (Chesler, ed. 1982).

Approximately 97 percent of past human activities in eastern North America were prehistoric, prior to recurrent written documentation. The most recent 3 percent encompasses only the last four hundred years of immigrants from other continents and their descendants. The aboriginal Americans who lived prior to this time are thus frequently discussed only briefly in traditional histories, if mentioned at all (e.g., Fleming 1977). Cunningham (1966) devoted little more than 3 percent (12 pages) of his well-known social history of New Jersey to Native Americans, all of it in relation to the arrival and influence of Euroamericans.

The remaining 97 percent of past human experience, approximately 11,600 years, is the subject of prehistoric archaeology. The prehistory of New Jersey can be discussed in terms of a systematic, culture historical framework, encompassing three broad, temporal divisions: the Paleoindian stage (12,000–8,000 B.P.), Archaic stage (8,000–3,000 B.P.), and Woodland stage (3,000 B.P.–A.D. 1600). Broadly described by Griffin (1952:352–353) in terms of progressive, albeit gradual “cultural growth and change,” these stages span the known prehistory of humans in the eastern United States and provide generalized chronological contexts and themes for the investigation and management of cultural resources.

Paleoindian Stage (12,000–8,000 B.P.)

Current knowledge of the Paleoindian stage in New Jersey is based largely on the distribution of distinctive fluted points and stone tools, most of which occur as isolated finds. These fluted points are identified as Clovis, referring to a specialized technology and generalized environmental adaptation across North America (Dincauze 1993). Association of this stone tool technology with the remains of late Pleistocene megafauna at sites such as Blackwater Draw in New Mexico has indicated that sometime prior to 13,000 B.P. Paleoindian hunter-gatherers crossed the Bering Strait, ostensibly in pursuit of megafauna (Haynes 1976). More recent documentation of earlier sites tends to support alternative theories for the first arrival of humans in the western hemisphere, including the possibility of a coastal migration route (Dillehay 1989; Fagan 1995:71–86; Meltzer 1993).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, sites in the Delaware River valley were the focus of investigations on the earliest humans in North America. These sites included the Abbott Farm site, subsequently found to postdate the Clovis tradition (Cross 1956:169; Kraft 1974:3–4, 27; Volk 1911). Clovis and early lanceolate points have been recovered, however, from sites in New Jersey and adjacent states. The remains of mastodon have also been recovered throughout the region, including the now submerged portion of the Outer Coastal Plain (Eisenberg 1978; Kraft 1973:67–70, 1974:6, 1986b:31–35).

Archaeological evidence indicates that Paleoindian occupation in New Jersey began as early as 12,500 B.P. (Funk 1983; Marshall 1982a:13). A radiocarbon date of approximately 12,580 B.P. was obtained from the Dutchess Quarry Cave site in New York, making it one of the earliest recorded sites in the region (Kraft 1986b:33–34). While no sites have been documented to predate the Paleoindian occupation in New Jersey, their presence may be hidden by thick overburden or the inundation of a large portion of the Coastal Plain. Based on a survey of sites in the region, Grumet (1990) dates the Paleoindian stage in New Jersey from 11,500 to 8,000 B.P., subdivided into Early (11,500–10,000 B.P.) and Late (10,000–8,000 B.P.) phases (cf. Funk 1983:308–316). The latter appears to have been characterized by increased variation in stone-tool technology, including the manufacture of nonfluted projectile points referred to as Dalton.

The Dalton tradition extends into the Early Archaic period. The Plano tradition has also been identified at sites in the northeastern United States (Funk 1983:314; Kraft 1974:5–7, 1977). While archaeologists have used these point types to identify cultural traditions or “horizons,” their broad distribution following Clovis has also suggested considerable geographic variation (Fagan 1995:101–118; Jennings 1989:84–109). The “Eastern Fluted Point Tradition” has thus been suggested for Paleoindians living in eastern North America (Meltzer 1988). Given the paucity of information from this

period, the survey and preservation of Paleoindian sites in New Jersey has been identified as a primary objective of cultural resource management (Marshall 1982a:10).

Broad similarities in lithic technology across North America have been interpreted as evidence of a high degree of residential mobility related to Paleoindian hunting and gathering activities. Given the ephemeral nature of much of these early remains, the bulk of research has focused on environmental adaptation and the mobility of foraging bands across the landscape, as reflected in site densities and lithic sources. Since more perishable plant and small animal remains are generally less well preserved in the archaeological record, current knowledge of Paleoindian subsistence practices is at best fragmentary. Placed in the regional context of macroband movements across the landscape, it is possible to begin to understand the interaction of early humans with the environment.

Relatively few well preserved Paleoindian sites have been recorded in New Jersey, and even fewer have been excavated. Grumet (1990:xiii) points out that most of the known Paleoindian sites in New Jersey are in the Delaware or Hudson river valleys or northeastern Coastal Plain. The distribution of known sites and isolated finds is in part a reflection of previous archaeological investigations and the proclivities of collectors, rather than systematic survey. Among the more well-known sites with Paleoindian components are the Plenge site in Warren County, the Zierdt site in northern Sussex County, and the Turkey Swamp site in Monmouth County (Grumet 1990:27–29; Marshall 1982a:31–33; Kraft 1974:3–7). The recovery of a wide variety of fluted projectile points and artifacts from shallow deposits at the Plenge site has provided information on lithic technology and the procurement of raw materials (Kraft 1973).

Deeply stratified and well preserved deposits are required, however, in order to examine Paleoindian subsistence. Caribou remains were associated with a fluted projectile point in a deeply buried deposit at the Dutchess Quarry Cave site in New York. Investigation of the Shawnee Minisink site in the upper Delaware River valley of eastern Pennsylvania has yielded evidence that fish and a wide range of wild seeds and fruits were being consumed (Dent and Kauffman 1985; McNett 1985). Among the botanical remains identified were *Chenopodium*, hawthorn, and blackberries. It is thus likely that Paleoindians in the northeast were not merely big game hunters, but utilized a wide range of seasonally available plants and animals (Kraft 1986b:40–41). Given the location of the Shawnee Minisink site on the Delaware River, it is quite likely that Paleoindians returned there not only to exploit local sources of chert, but to make use of a variety of riverine resources (McNett 1985:322). Resource procurement, processing, and habitation can be identified for other sites in the region.

Based on previous models of Paleoindian activity patterns in North America, Marshall (1982a:35–46) suggests various site types and related environmental features in the different physiographic provinces of New Jersey. These include quarry extraction areas, hunting and fishing camps, animal processing stations, and

habitation sites. By the Late Paleoindian period, it is also possible to distinguish regional patterns in lithic procurement and utilization. While people were making use of locally available cobbles and pebbles in the Outer Coastal Plain, people in the Interior Coastal Plain and Appalachian provinces were procuring and resharpening materials from rock outcrops and quarries (Grumet 1990:20). There is no evidence, however, that these differences reflect the formation of distinct social or ethnic boundaries. Ethnographic examples suggest that macro-bands of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers may have met periodically, yet lacked a more cohesive political and economic organization. Since extended families of hunter-gatherers moved intermittently across the landscape, it is possible that regional differences in lithic procurement and utilization reflect activities that were part of seasonal subsistence rounds.

The end of the Paleoindian stage has been defined by a series of changes in the environment and stone tool technology of Native Americans by around 8,000 B.P. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal associated with fluted points recovered from a site on the Manasquan River in the Coastal Plain has placed the Late Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition at approximately 8,900 to 7,300 B.P. (Grumet 1990:18–20). The characterization of Paleoindians as big game hunters has figured prominently in the establishment of this culture historical chronology. Martin (1967) has argued that the late Pleistocene extinctions of megafauna in North America were a direct consequence of the development of stone-tool technology and increasingly proficient hunting techniques, culminating in over hunting by Paleoindians.

It is also likely that Pleistocene vertebrates, already stressed by an increasingly temperate climate, were further devastated by the growing population of Paleoindians in North America, pushing the megafauna to extinction. As mentioned above, these changes occurred over thousands of years and should be understood within the context of a transitional late Pleistocene-Holocene cultural ecology. By 8,000 B.P., eastern North America was characterized by a substantially transformed early Holocene environment, larger populations of Native Americans, and increased regional cultural variation (Funk 1978; Kraft 1986b:46–49; Snow 1980:157–186). Subsequent technological innovations and traditions are referred to as the Archaic stage.

Archaic Stage (10,000–3,000 B.P.)

Archaic stage traditions in northeastern North America were characterized by intermittent changes in subsistence practices and technology that paralleled environmental changes at the onset of the Holocene (Funk 1983:319; Ritchie 1965:31–78). The appearance of new projectile point types has been interpreted by some as evidence of migrations from the Southeast along the Atlantic Coastal Plain into the major river drainages (Kraft 1986b:52). Successive migrations and social interactions undoubtedly contributed to this evolving cultural context, but such factors are difficult

to examine archaeologically (Dumont and Dumont 1979). Rather than representing an abrupt course of culture change, the Early Archaic period is thought to overlap with terminal Paleoindian occupation in the Northeast, representing cultural continuity throughout the region (Funk 1983:316–319; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52). The terms “Paleoindian” and “Archaic” are therefore not meant to imply an entirely different people or culture, but the historical development of different technological innovations, subsistence practices, and traditions. Spanning seven thousand years of prehistory, the Archaic stage encompasses an enormous amount of geographic and temporal variation in North America, much more so than the preceding Paleoindian stage (Jennings 1989:115–221; Kraft 1986b:52).

The more temperate Holocene environment of the Archaic stage was associated with gradual changes in vegetation and fauna. This is borne out by interpretations of organic remains and stone-tool technology at the Shawnee Minisink site (Dent and Kauffman 1985; Evans 1985). Since the 1960s, emphasis has been placed on identifying adaptations to an emerging Eastern Woodland ecology, what Caldwell (1958) referred to as “primary forest efficiency.” While increased efficiency in subsistence practices is recognized as a general hallmark of the Archaic stage in eastern North America, the changes represent at best a subtle and uneven transition (Fagan 1995:351).

Evidence of the Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition in the Northeast is known from investigations at a few isolated sites, primarily from stylistic and raw-material variability in stone tools (e.g., McMillan 1985). Rather than suggesting large-scale migrations or drastic deviation from the Paleoindian stage, Snow (1980:157–159) refers to these technological and ecological changes as the Archaic “readjustment.” The Early and Middle Archaic periods in the Eastern Woodlands have been characterized as a time in which bands of hunter-gatherers increasingly exploited a wide range of animals and plant foods on a seasonal basis (Fagan 1995:349). Based on the distributions of known sites and isolated finds, the number and size of these communities increased during this time. Kraft and Mounier (1982a:52) associate population growth with technological changes that enabled Native Americans in the Northeast to more efficiently adapt to environmental diversification. These changes are generally characterized by the regional proliferation of projectile-point types.

As mentioned earlier, the Dalton point first appeared in the Northeast during the Late Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 B.P.). The Dalton point is characterized by a concave base and protruding basal corners. Closely following the Dalton tradition, other styles of projectile points were introduced, including variants of the Hardaway point. This was followed by a variety of side-notched, corner-notched, and bifurcate-base types such as Palmer and Kirk Corner Notched. There is some evidence for lanceolate, Plano-like points similar to those found at sites in the Midwest. Corner-notched and serrated projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period in the Southeast have been attributed to the Middle Archaic period at sites in New England (Snow 1980:160–161). Stemmed and bifurcate-base projectile points also generally

occurred later in the Northeast, although there is considerable regional variation. Stemmed Neville points are well represented during the Middle Archaic period in New England and similar points have been found in New Jersey (Fagan 1995:352; Kraft 1986b:52–87; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:67; Snow 1980:159–169).

Seriation of these projectile-point types has led some archaeologists to suggest that they were introduced by migrations of people from the Southeast (e.g., Kraft 1986b:52). In contrast, uniform changes in projectile point styles over large areas have also been viewed as reflecting a homogenous adaptation to the Holocene environment of the Eastern Woodlands. Ecological stress in the form of socially circumscribed or induced resource depletion may have certainly contributed to these technological changes and innovations. The exchange of information among Native Americans during the Archaic stage may have also been an important factor (Fagan 1995:361). Snow (1980) suggests that the stylistic similarities of point types in different regions may reflect long-distance exchange rather than functional adaptations to environmental diversification. Dent (1985a:159) has even suggested that stylistic variation in projectile-point types during this time may represent the emergence of more distinct social groups or ethnic identities, potentially associated with increased population densities. Another likely possibility is that stylistic variation represented alterations in traditional practices of hunting and gathering, changes that were culturally meaningful, as well as technologically and functionally innovative.

One example appears to have been the introduction of a spear-throwing device called the atlatl. By greatly increasing accuracy and distance, the atlatl enabled hunters to more efficiently dispatch large prey. The introduction and use of the atlatl is indicated by the appearance of atlatl weights and may have been associated with the transition from side-notched to corner-notched projectile points (Chapman 1985; Fagan 1995:358). As a technological and functionally adaptive change, the adoption of the atlatl and associated projectiles presented hunters with increased hunting efficiency. Yet the variable rates at which this innovation was accepted may also reflect socially defined preferences regarding hunting practices and subsistence. Other more subtle changes in lithic technology during the Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition may have similarly reflected stylistic or even symbolic distinctions that were culturally mediated rather than environmentally determined (Evans 1985:255).

Funk (1983:316) divides the Archaic stage in the Northeast into the Early Archaic (10,000–8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000–6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000–3,000 B.P.) periods. These subdivisions represent successive modifications in technology and subsistence, rather than a clear-cut progression of culture change (Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52). The New Jersey SHPO chronology is employed here in addressing Archaic stage cultural context (New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 1994; cf. Kraft and Mounier 1982a). The Early/Middle Archaic period (10,000–6,000 B.P.) subdivision is discussed first, followed by a brief overview of the Late Archaic period (6,000–3,000 B.P.).

Early and Middle Archaic Periods

The Early and Middle Archaic were characterized by a proliferation of projectile-point types and a variety of other stone tools such as scrapers, knives, perforators, burins, hammerstones, and adzes. By the Middle Archaic period, pecking and grinding of stones had become an important addition to stone-tool technology, producing such tools as grooved axes. The more perishable organic materials associated with these tools are rarely preserved in the archaeological record. Nonetheless, a variety of activities can be inferred from the lithic technology, including woodworking, animal and hide processing, and the increased exploitation of plant foods such as nuts. The use of notched stones as net sinkers indicates that fish had become an important food source in some areas (Kraft 1986b:52–62; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52–56; McMillan 1985:267–279, 314–317).

Subsistence practices in the Northeast appear to have both diversified and focused on a narrower range of locally abundant foods, although there are generally few plant or animal remains from well preserved deposits. Investigation of the Neville site on the Merrimack River in New Hampshire indicates that the Middle Archaic occupations centered around the harvesting of anadromous fish (Dincauze 1976). Sites in the Hudson River valley with evidence of extensive shell middens indicate that shell fishing had also become important. The Maritime Archaic tradition on the coast of Labrador illustrates thriving Middle Archaic communities oriented around sea mammals, fish, and abundant coastal resources. Mortuary remains from these sites have provided evidence of craft production and more well defined social boundaries, as well as incipient social ranking (Fagan 1995:372–373; Funk 1983:319–320; Snow 1980:172–186).

Following the retreat of the continental ice sheet and the establishment of a more temperate climate, Early Archaic sites on the Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey were likely to have been submerged, leaving behind little trace of coastal lifeways. Sites located in the floodplains are often deeply buried or may have been obliterated by river channels. Others located in the vicinity of wetlands have been covered over, as may have happened in urban areas (Kraft and Mounier 1982a:71). Except for surface-collected projectile points, there was relatively little information available on the Early and Middle Archaic periods in New Jersey prior to the 1970s. Projectile points recovered from sites dating to this period include Hardaway-Dalton, Palmer Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, and Kirk Stemmed. Sites with known Early or Middle Archaic occupations include the Rockelein and Harry's Farm sites in the Delaware River valley and other sites on Staten Island (Kraft 1974:9–10, 1986b:52–62; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52–56).

Kraft and Mounier (1982a) present different interpretations of Archaic stage ecological adaptations for the Appalachian (northern) and Coastal Plain (southern) portions of New Jersey. A similar geographic distinction was recognized much earlier

by MacNeish (1952:46), who included northern New Jersey in a Northeast culture area that extended to northern New York and the coast of Maine. The greater part of New Jersey, including the entire Coastal Plain, has in contrast long been considered as part of a middle Atlantic culture area (Schmitt 1952). While based largely on historic accounts of Native American groups, these cultural and geographic distinctions have been applied as far back in time as the Archaic stage.

One potential model of Early to Middle Archaic subsistence and settlement has been applied in the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, in present-day Georgia and the Carolinas. Anderson and Hanson (1988) suggested that different macro-bands clustered in each of the major river drainages utilized resources in seasonal rounds of hunting, food gathering, and other productive activities. Using optimal foraging theory, they argue that populations tended to aggregate or spread out across the landscape based on the optimal uses of available food resources (Fagan 1995:356). Extended family bands in New Jersey may have made similar uses of resources in the different physiographic regions, supplementing hunting and fishing with wild plant foods.

Although there is generally less direct evidence of the foods that were being eaten during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, investigations in other regions of eastern North America provide further information on subsistence. Excavations at the Icehouse Bottom site in Eastern Tennessee indicate that by the Early Archaic period, Native Americans had a considerably diversified diet, including white-tailed deer, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, fish, and wild plant foods (Chapman 1985). Evidence from the Koster site in the Illinois River valley provides additional evidence of another potential trend: exploitation of a narrower range of seasonally abundant resources. This certainly was the case farther to the Southeast, where numerous river valleys and broad floodplains allowed for the gathering of seasonally abundant, localized resources such as shellfish (Smith 1986). Depending on the availability of resources, both practices appear to have allowed for some measure of decreased residential mobility by the Middle Archaic period. After approximately 6500 B.P. for example, decreased residential mobility in the form of base camps may have led to more sedentary settlement (Fagan 1995:368–370).

Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic period (6000–3000 B.P.) exhibits considerable diversity in subsistence practices and technological developments. Snow (1980:187–190) describes this as the “Late Archaic florescence,” referring to continuing trends in “cultural diversification” that began during the Middle Archaic period. The Late Archaic period has also been described as a time of unprecedented population growth, increased sedentism, and exchange networks in the Eastern Woodlands, accompanied by further development of regional cultural variation (Fagan 1995:375–396; Funk 1983:320). The ecology of eastern North America had by this time become essentially modern, albeit

populated with fewer humans, as well as species of animals and plants that have subsequently decreased substantially in numbers.

Larger and more numerous sites have been attributed to a marked growth in population during this time. Population growth has in turn been described as a result of changing technology and subsistence practices, resulting in new patterns of settlement. An expanding Late Archaic population has been associated with increased utilization of a broader range of food resources, including shellfish, seeds, and nuts. Since technological and subsistence changes had already begun to occur during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, it is pointless to argue whether these changes were caused by population growth or the environment (Fagan 1995:376). Rather, demographic and cultural changes during the Late Archaic period appear to have interacted in the context of a gradually changing environment, producing additional changes in the cultural landscape.

Late Archaic cultural variation in the Northeast has been broadly characterized as the Maritime, Lake Forest, and Mast Forest traditions (Fagan 1995:378–386). Funk (1983:321–332) describes these as the Laurentian, Piedmont, and Susquehanna traditions, although there is considerable overlap and disagreement regarding their regional manifestation (cf. Kinsey 1977; Snow 1980:188–233). Kraft (1974:16–23) has referred to this as the Late Archaic “transitional period” or “terminal Archaic;” it exhibits cultural continuity with both earlier Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland traditions. Archaeologists temporally and spatially subdivide each of these traditions into local expressions or phases. A variant of the Laurentian tradition in the upper Delaware River valley has been described as the Vosburg phase, characterized by Vosburg Corner Notched points. The terminal Archaic Susquehanna tradition has been recognized in New Jersey as the Koens-Crispin and Perkiomen components or phases. Among the defining technological attributes of these phases are Susquehanna Broad, Perkiomen Broad, and Koens-Crispin projectile points. The continued use of the atlatl is indicated by the recovery of bannerstones or atlatl weights (Funk 1983:321–332; Kraft 1972:30–37, 1986b:84–87; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:69–70).

While Late Archaic cultural traditions and phases have been defined by stylistic trends as expressed in projectile-point types, the correlation of technological changes with subsistence practices has produced a broader description of regional adaptations (Fagan 1995:379). Terminal Late Archaic (ca. 4700–3200 B.P.) occupations in New Jersey, southern New England, adjacent Coastal Plain, and Appalachian provinces are thus referred to as the Mast Forest tradition (Fagan 1995:384–386; Snow 1980:223–232). This cultural tradition or adaptation is generally associated with the increased use of pestles, manos, nutting stones, and other artifacts for processing wild plant foods that would have been available in the forests, such as nuts. The Lamoka phase and type site in west-central New York state is typical of the Mast Forest tradition, with substantial evidence of wood working, hickory and acorn processing, fishing, and hunting. Shellfish and aquatic resources appear to have been more important in

coastal and riverine areas, particularly in the Hudson River valley (Kraft 1974:14, 1986b:62–79; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:67–71; Ritchie 1965:36–79; Snow 1980:223–230). Snow (1980:230) suggests that Native Americans of the Mast Forest tradition made greater use of fish than other contemporaneous Late Archaic peoples.

The seasonal exploitation of resources and establishment of large base camps with thick midden deposits appears to have been associated with the restricted mobility of groups during the Late Archaic period, particularly in coastal areas of the Mast Forest tradition. Increased sedentism is also indicated by more substantial architectural remains represented by postmolds and house patterns (Kraft 1974:18). During this time there is evidence for successive reoccupation of many sites and mortuary ceremonialism in the form of cremation burials. Population growth during the Late Archaic period appears to have been linked to the establishment of more well defined territories and semipermanent residences, to which foragers could periodically return. What Snow (1980:230) refers to as a “central-based wandering system” may have actually involved socially defined territories of extended family bands (Kraft 1986b:63; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:80). The use of milling stones to process plant foods and steatite bowls for cooking also reflects an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. There is evidence that berries and starchy seeds such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) increased in importance in the Delaware River valley, following subsistence patterns established during the Early Archaic period (Dent and Kauffman 1985:67–75; Kraft 1986b:63–65).

The Late Archaic period was also characterized by the exchange of raw materials between groups, particularly nonlocal stone. In contrast to the preceding Paleoindian and Early-Middle Archaic periods, exchange networks are thought to have involved down-the-line trade between communities rather than long-distance procurement and transport of goods. This is based primarily on evidence for population growth and restricted mobility. Among the materials exchanged throughout the Middle Atlantic during the Late Archaic period were soapstone, marine shell, rhyolite, argillite, and other types of chipped stone. Relatively large amounts of locally available rhyolite were exchanged in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Much smaller quantities of obsidian and copper were infrequently acquired from distant sources to the west (Stewart 1994:80–82). During the terminal Archaic period, soapstone or steatite was transported from sources in Pennsylvania and southern New England and fashioned into crudely shaped stone vessels. As a precursor to pottery, soapstone bowls became increasingly common by the end of the Late Archaic period (Kraft 1986b:84–87).

Increased sedentism and establishment of territories is also supported by evidence of cremation cemeteries at sites such as Koens-Crispin and Savich Farm (Kraft 1974:15, 1986b:79–83). Steatite vessels were in some instances included in mortuary rituals, along with red ochre and other burial offerings (Kraft 1974:14–21, 1986b:62–87; Ritchie 1965:175–177). There is little evidence, however, for social ranking in mortuary assemblages at this time. While there is even less evidence for specific ethnic or cultural boundaries, it is likely that Native Americans in the Late Archaic period in the

Northeast were linguistically affiliated with those Woodland descendants who spoke various Algonquian languages (Fagan 1995:361; Snow 1980:232–233; Willey 1966). The introduction of pottery and increased dependence on horticulture characterize the subsequent Woodland stage.

Woodland Stage (3,000 B.P./1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The Woodland stage has been characterized by archaeologists as a time of further technological innovations and changes in subsistence practices, notably the production of pottery vessels and increased horticulture. Plant domestication was previously thought to have been introduced into the northeast almost entirely during this time. Snow (1980:261–262) refers to this as the early Horticultural period (700 B.C.–A.D. 1000) in New England. Plant cultivation did not begin everywhere at once, nor was it pursued with equal intensity. Since increased reliance on the gathering of wild plant foods can be traced as far back as the Middle Archaic period, the Woodland stage more accurately represents a continuum of subsistence practices that culminated in the “deliberate cultivation of native plants” (Fagan 1995:397, 456). Spanning approximately two and a half millennia of late prehistory, the Woodland stage in the Northeast has also been described as a time of increased sedentism, during which agriculture was eventually pursued (Williams and Thomas 1982:107).

Archaeologists generally describe the culture history of the Woodland stage in terms of the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods. Based on cultural traditions centered in the Ohio River valley, Griffin (1952:358–361, 1967) placed the Middle Woodland subdivision from 200 B.C. to A.D. 400 (cf. Fagan 1995:411–426). With less evidence for cultural continuity throughout the Eastern Woodlands, the late prehistory of the Northeast and middle Atlantic can be conveniently subdivided into the Early Woodland period (3000 B.P./1000 B.C.–A.D. 1), Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1–800) and Late Woodland period (A.D. 800–1600). The Early and Middle Woodland periods are often discussed as a single unit in the middle Atlantic region, reflecting continuity in subsistence and technology (e.g., Williams and Thomas 1982).

Early and Middle Woodland Periods

The Early Woodland period is characterized by similarities in subsistence practices with the terminal Archaic. Hunting and fishing continued to be important, and horticulture was of relatively minor significance. The introduction of pottery production represented perhaps the most marked change during this time. Containers made of pottery, tempered with crushed pieces of soapstone vessels and grit, first entered the archaeological record of New Jersey and neighboring areas as early as 3500 B.P. The idea of pottery production may have spread from the coast of the Southeast U.S., where it had been introduced prior to 4000 B.P.

The advent of pottery in the Southeast has been described by Smith (1986:28–30) as a “container revolution,” effecting a wide range of daily activities. Pottery use especially appears to have been tied to restricted mobility and more intensive, yet periodic reliance on wild plant foods. While clearly a technological innovation, pottery did not immediately supplant soapstone vessels or traditional cooking methods. Ritchie (1965:149) thus described the move from stone vessels to early ceramics in terms of a transitional terminal Archaic/Early Woodland period that lasted several centuries. The trend towards more sedentary settlement patterns also continued, ostensibly involving more rigidly defined territories and social boundaries. Probably related to these developments, there is increased evidence for long-distance exchange of nonlocal resources, particularly in the elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism (Cross 1956; Kraft 1986b:89–105).

The Orient phase is representative of the transitional nature of the terminal Archaic-Early Woodland continuum in the Northeast and has been ascribed to both the Late Archaic period and, more recently, the Early Woodland period (Kraft 1986b:90; Ritchie 1965:163–164; Snow 1980:257). Kraft (1986b:90–94) describes the Orient phase in New Jersey as a time in which hunting, fishing, and plant-food gathering increased in importance. Orient fish-tail projectile points may have been associated with spear fishing, yet were also reworked and used for many other purposes. Sites with Woodland components such as Harry’s Farm in the upper Delaware River valley provide evidence for the large-scale processing of fish. Early pottery during this time was a simple and undecorated ware referred to as Marcey Creek Plain. It was often crafted to resemble soapstone bowls and in some instances was even tempered with crushed steatite vessels. In regions to the north and west, cordmarked Vinette I pottery was being produced. Since the 1930s, investigation of numerous sites in the Delaware River drainage has provided evidence of the entire span of Woodland occupation in New Jersey (Cross 1941:52–149; Kinsey et al. 1972).

“Birdstone” atlatl weights and caches of artifacts made from Onondaga chert have been associated with the Early Woodland Meadowood phase in New York and northern New Jersey (Ritchie 1965:179–200). Kraft (1986b:94–95) suggests that these people had migrated into the Hudson and Delaware river drainages from upper New York state. If this is the case, they brought with them the cordmarked tradition of Vinette I pottery. These pots were tempered with grit or sand and had distinctive cone-shaped bases. In contrast to earlier steatite vessels, Vinette I pottery was rarely included in Meadowood phase burials. Mortuary ceremonialism in some instances included the interment of domesticated dogs.

Investigations of Meadowood phase (ca. 700–300 B.C.) sites in New York indicate that edible seeds from plants such as *Chenopodium* and *Polygonum* were regularly harvested and stored. Evidence for Meadowood phase sites in New Jersey has been limited primarily to investigations in the upper Delaware River valley. Most of these sites appear to have been relatively small camps in multicomponent contexts, making

the Early Woodland period in northern New Jersey difficult to distinguish from surrounding regions (Williams and Thomas 1982:112–113). Other sites such as Miller Field and Faucett in the upper Delaware River valley have Bushkill phase components, thought to represent the Early to Middle Woodland transition (Funk 1983:337; Kinsey et al. 1972; Kraft 1972; Williams and Thomas 1982:114–115). The Bushkill phase is represented by Lagoon and Rossville projectile points, cordmarked pottery, and large circular or oval house patterns (Kraft 1974:23–27, 1986b:105). Pottery production and evidence of more permanent architecture are associated with an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. This is especially apparent in river drainages and coastal areas, where reliable sources of fish and shellfish appear to have been harvested (Williams and Thomas 1982:122–125).

In contrast to the terminal Archaic period, comparatively smaller quantities of nonlocal stone were traded throughout the middle Atlantic during the first centuries of the Woodland stage. After approximately 600 B.C., the scope and volume of interregional exchange increased dramatically, ostensibly associated with the Adena complex (Stewart 1994:82). Adena related societies are represented throughout the Northeast by the Middlesex phase, sometimes referred to as the Adena-Middlesex phase (Funk 1983:334–335; Kraft 1986b:98–104; Ritchie 1965:200–203; Williams and Thomas 1982:113–114). The Early Woodland Adena complex is represented by extensive interregional exchange, mound building, and mortuary ceremonialism centered in the central Ohio River valley. The use of exotic nonlocal resources and the diversity of artifact styles suggest that many culturally distinct communities were tied through a wide range of political and economic interactions (Griffin 1983:258–259; Webb and Snow 1974).

The Middlesex phase appears to have been a similar expression in New Jersey, although there is no evidence for Adena-related mound ceremonialism. Adena-Middlesex burials contained slate gorgets, pendants, marine shell, distinctive Adena-like projectile points, and copper beads. The Abbott Farm, Rosenkrans, and Beesley's Point sites are three well documented examples of Adena-Middlesex mortuary ceremonialism in New Jersey. Although access to exotic items has been associated with incipient social ranking within the Adena Complex, the evidence from cemetery sites in New Jersey has been inconclusive. These assemblages do provide supporting evidence of Adena exchange. Based on the availability of riverine resources, some of the inhabitants of the Abbot Farm site may have become year-round residents (Williams and Thomas 1982:119). Evidence for a variety of cordmarked pottery decorations suggests that stylistic distinctions may be attributed to ethnic differences. Besides pottery, smoking pipes and other objects were crafted from clay (Cross 1956:124–160; Kraft 1974:25–26; Mounier 1981).

Patterns of subsistence, more sedentary settlement, and long-distance exchange established during the final centuries of the Early Woodland period were accentuated during Middle Woodland times (ca. A.D. 1–800). Fox Creek and other cultural

traditions attributed to this time are particularly known to have made more intensive use of riverine resources. The Abbott Farm site in the Delaware River valley may have been a favored location for this reason. Artifacts associated with the Fox Creek phase include Fox Creek stemmed and lanceolate points, large chert and argillite blades or knives, copper needles, and harpoon points fashioned from antler. In addition to other nonlocal items, caches of mica have been attributed to Middle Woodland exchange. In contrast to the Early Woodland period, pendants are generally less common in Fox Creek contexts. Pottery was cord- or net-marked and tempered with grit or sand. Other pottery had more ornate decoration such as dentate-stamped and incised designs, some of which is referred to as Abbott Zoned Dentate and Abbott Zoned Incised (Cross 1956:131–154; Kraft 1974:27–30, 1986b:105–110; Stewart 1998).

The contemporaneous Kipp Island phase has been identified at sites in New York and is associated with Jack's Reef pentagonal and corner-notched projectile points (Funk 1983:340–343). Kraft (1986b:114) associates these smaller projectiles with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Another artifact found on Kipp Island phase sites is the platform pipe, rarely associated with the Fox Creek phase and interpreted by some as evidence of Adena or Hopewellian influence (e.g., Snow 1980:285–289). Hopewell was a Middle Woodland tradition of mound building, elaborate mortuary ceremonialism, and interregional exchange situated primarily in the Ohio River valley and the Illinois River valley in central Illinois (Fagan 1995:411–422; Griffin 1983:260–271). The exotic burial goods and interment customs of Hopewell have been associated by archaeologists with the emergence of “big men” or tribal leaders with achieved social status. An attenuated Hopewell cultural influence was postulated for the Abbott Farm site based on caches of nonlocal artifacts, yet other aspects of a Hopewell tradition are clearly absent (Cross 1956:179; cf. Thurman 1978).

Among the more exotic Hopewell/Middle Woodland artifacts are nonlocal raw materials, copper ear spools, breast plates, marine shell, and effigy pipes. Rhyolite and argillite were among the resources being exchanged in large quantities throughout the middle Atlantic. While there is some evidence for long-distance exchange between Middle Woodland societies in the middle Atlantic and Hopewell societies in the Midwest, the remote nature of these exchange networks was unlikely to have involved direct economic or social interactions (Schmitt 1952:70; Stewart 1994:85–87). Exchange between communities in the Midwest and middle Atlantic regions was likely to have taken the form of down-the-line exchange (Stewart 1994:87). After approximately A.D. 400 the Hopewell tradition was in decline. Although clearly involving the disruption of interregional exchange, the precise nature of this decline is not well understood (Fagan 1995:424–425).

Late Woodland Period

The Late Woodland period represents the terminal prehistoric era in the middle Atlantic and Northeast, alternatively described as beginning around A.D. 700, A.D.

900, or A.D. 1000 (e.g., Cross 1956:184; Custer 1986a; Funk 1983:348; Kraft 1974:30, 1986b:116). Elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands, regionally integrated societies emerged with distinctive economic organization and hierarchical political structure. Beginning around A.D. 800 in the central Mississippi River valley, Native Americans adopted more intensive agricultural practices, constructed large earthen-platform mounds, and lived in more densely populated ceremonial centers. These late-prehistoric regional polities in midcontinental and southeastern North America are generally referred to as Mississippian period societies or Mississippian culture. Closer to the Northeast, in the Adena-Hopewell area of the Ohio River valley, the Fort Ancient aspect has been identified as a regional expression of sedentary village agriculture. Fort Ancient societies are known to have developed ties with the Mississippian Southeast, yet developed in situ from Woodland stage precursors (Griffin 1983:293–294).

More sedentary village life and plant domestication also became important in the Northeast and middle Atlantic regions during the Late Woodland period. Interactions in the form of long-distance exchange have even been proposed with the Mississippian Southeast. Yet the archaeological record indicates that Late Woodland societies in this region had Middle Woodland forerunners and developed independently of external political and economic influence. During the past few decades Late Woodland cultural diversity throughout the middle Atlantic has been addressed in terms of sociopolitical evolution and various levels of complexity. Societies in New Jersey and adjacent areas have been described as band- and tribal-level organizations, while more hierarchically organized chiefdoms have been attributed to the archaeological record of Tidewater Virginia (Becker 1986; Custer 1986b; Stewart et al. 1986:79–80, 86–87). While sociopolitical dynamics may have been influenced by interregional interaction or historic era contacts, application of these sociopolitical types has generally assumed that complexity in the region resulted from cultural adaptations to local environments.

The Late Woodland in New Jersey has long been characterized as a time of increased village sedentism and reliance on domesticated plants, notably maize, beans, and squash (Kraft 1986b:115). The importance of agriculture may have been overestimated, and hunting and fishing clearly continued to be important. More intensive maize agriculture does not appear to have been adopted until around A.D. 1300 (Stewart et al. 1986:78–79, 85–89). Custer (1986b) suggested that societies well adapted to coastal environments may have relied less on agriculture, while those in the interior may have more readily adopted changes in subsistence. While this should be reflected in regional technological variation, artifacts from Late Woodland sites in New Jersey indicate a general shift to more intensive agriculture.

Late Woodland stone-tool technology in northern New Jersey was comparable to surrounding regions, such as the proto-Iroquois Owasco tradition in New York state. Stone hoe blades were fashioned for field cultivation, pestles were made from wood

and stone for processing plant foods, and celts were used in woodworking (Kraft 1978:94, 1986b:117–120; Kraft and Mounier 1982b). Small, triangular projectile points were produced for use on arrows, as scrapers, and drills. In contrast to the earlier close correlation of the Late Woodland period with the onset of agriculture and sedentism, the shift appears to have been uneven. Settlement patterns in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain appear to have continued to involve macroband base camps, seasonal or transient camps, and procurement sites (Stewart et al. 1986:67–78).

Ceramic vessels were tempered with sand, shell, or grog, and were similar to the pottery found in the Mohawk, Oneida, and Onondaga regions. Munsee Incised, Munsee Framed, Garoga Incised, Otstungo Notched, and Riggins Fabric Impressed are among the various decorated types that have been identified (Cross 1956:184; Kraft 1978:94, 1986b:115–159). Ceramics and lithics were among the items being exchanged throughout New Jersey and adjacent areas (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:141). In comparison to the earlier Middle Woodland period, interregional exchange in items such as rhyolite and argillite decreased dramatically (Stewart 1994:86–89). Marine shell and shell artifacts appear to have been the only exception to the Late Woodland decline in nonlocal exchange. Stewart (1994:89) suggests that this may reflect the more localized or “insular” nature of sedentary village life and social relations in the middle Atlantic region.

Investigations at the Minisink site in the Delaware River valley have contributed to a further understanding of the Late Woodland and early historic periods in New Jersey. Archaeologists have characterized the Late Woodland Minisink phase based largely on this and other nearby sites (Kraft 1986a). Kraft (1978:93–94, 1986a:111) has suggested that Late Woodland sites along the Delaware River indicate that people were living in small, unfortified villages dispersed throughout the valley. Combined with similarities in material culture, he has interpreted this as evidence for peaceful relations among late-prehistoric populations.

Outside of the Delaware River valley, the investigation of Late Woodland sites has been hampered by urbanization and industrialization. Among those historically known Late Woodland villages in New Jersey, many were buried or destroyed following European settlement and landscape alteration (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:141). Sites in the Delaware River valley, such as Miller Field and Harry’s Farm, have nonetheless provided evidence of Late Woodland subsistence. The recovery of faunal remains from the Minisink site reflect a generalized use of mammals, fish, and freshwater mussels. Deer was the most commonly consumed large mammal, followed by elk and black bear. Maize, beans, and squash were cultivated. A wide variety of wild plant food remains such as acorn, goosefoot, and wild plum indicate that foraging continued to be important (Kraft 1972, 1978, 1981, 1986a).

The end of the Woodland stage is marked by the beginning of protracted European exploration and settlement, although Native American cultural practices and

traditions endured well into historic times. Intermittent contacts between Europeans and Native Americans along the middle Atlantic Coast occurred throughout the sixteenth century, involving trade goods such as kaolin pipes and beads. A more profound, yet less well-understood consequence of these initial contacts was the introduction of Old World contagious diseases. Explanations of the changes that ensued have included consideration of depopulation from epidemics, colonialism, acculturation, and violent conflicts (e.g., Cook 1973a, 1973b; Crosby 1972). Subsequent political, economic, and demographic changes are discussed below in relation to a period of European intrusion (ca A.D. 1600–1700).

Comprising the final centuries of prehistory prior to initial European contacts, the Late Woodland period has consequently become the focus of various attempts to identify ancestral Native American cultural identities. Social and linguistic boundaries are generally more variable over long time spans, and early horticultural societies are known to have been semisedentary, periodically relocating their settlements across the landscape. Applying a direct historical approach, it is often implied that Native American groups encountered by Europeans during the first centuries of exploration had inhabited the same areas centuries earlier. Although there are no written documents from this time, archaeological evidence and oral histories tend to confirm regional demographic continuity during the Late Woodland period.

Although its authenticity has been questioned by some, the Wallam Olum is perhaps the most well-known oral account of Native Americans in the Northeast, describing the precolumbian history and migration of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware (McCutchen 1993; Weslager 1972:77–97, 1978:5–7). To the northwest, various late-prehistoric phases of the Owasco tradition are associated with the Iroquois (Funk 1983:349–355). The ancestors of the Iroquois are thought to have arrived in the Northeast by at least the Middle Woodland period and have been associated by archaeologists with the Meadowood and Point Peninsula phases (Fagan 1995:459; Snow 1980).

During the Late Woodland period, the Lenape or Delaware comprised at least three different linguistically related, yet culturally distinct subdivisions: the Unalachtigo, Unami, and Munsee. The term “Delaware” was used by the English to refer to those Native Americans living in villages along the Delaware River, which had been named for a governor of Virginia, Lord de la Warr. The Lenape originally included the Unalachtigo and Unami, which were in turn comprised of distinct groups of villages and communities. The Munsee was a culturally related group of bands to the north (Kraft 1984:1; Newcomb 1956:1–10; Swanton 1952:48–55; Thurman 1974).

Each of these groups spoke different dialects of an Algonquian language, more distantly related to other Algonquian speakers in Virginia and southern New England. Speakers of the Munsee dialect (including the Minisink) have been associated with Late Woodland sites in the upper Delaware River valley, while the Unalachtigo and

Unami inhabited regions to the south (Becker 1986; Goddard 1974, 1978:213–215; Kraft 1986b:117; Swanton 1952:48–49). The Munsee and Unami actually included numerous distinct communities at the time of European contact, leading Kraft (1984) to propose the more inclusive terms, “proto-Munsee” and “proto-Unami” for late prehistory (cf. Kraft and Mounier 1982b:146).

The Late Woodland material culture of the Munsee has been distinguished from the Owasco-Iroquois tradition by the sequential Pahaquarra (ca. A.D. 1000–1350) and Minisink/Proto-Munsee (ca. A.D. 1350–1600) phases. The Munsee inhabited parts of eastern Pennsylvania, southern New York, and northern New Jersey during late prehistory. Stylistic similarities in pottery and material culture representing the Riggins complex have been associated with proto-Unami communities (Kraft 1974:33–46, Kraft 1986a:103–106; Kraft and Mounier 1982b:145–158, 166). Considerably less is known regarding the Unalachtigo, a term that appears to have been in use for only a short time during the late eighteenth century. Unalachtigo may have in fact referred to communities closely related to the Unami-Delaware, since they appear to have spoken a similar Algonquian dialect (Hunter 1974). The Unalachtigo or “people near the ocean” lived in villages in southern New Jersey along Delaware Bay and appear to have been indistinguishable from the Unami by the end of the eighteenth century (Newcomb 1956:7–9; Weslager 1972:45–47).

Territorial divisions were recognized between the Munsee and Unami in the Treaty of Easton in 1758, in what was to become the state of New Jersey. It is unclear, however, exactly when this early historic political distinction first emerged. It was not until the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century that descendants of both the Munsee and Unami became known as the Lenape or Delaware (Becker 1984; Bierhorst 1995:4; Hunter 1978; Kraft 1978:1–3). Kraft (1986b:117) has suggested that these groups were well established in northern and southern New Jersey by A.D. 1000 (cf. Kraft 1996; Kraft and Mounier 1982b:139, 143–145).

Excavations during the 1940s clearly associated late prehistoric and early historic Munsee and Unami villages with distinctive Native American pottery traditions and European trade goods (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:145; MacNeish 1952:52). Similarities in material culture throughout the Northeast, especially involving pottery production and decoration, have also been interpreted as evidence for population movements and interaction during the Woodland stage (MacNeish 1952:56). The identification of historically known societies prior to the Late Woodland period is therefore recognized as increasingly tenuous, based on often unrealistic assumptions of demographic stability and cultural immutability. In contrast, a series of profound demographic and economic changes are associated with the earliest trade contacts (Cook 1973b; Crosby 1972).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The early historic era was not simply a watershed of terminal indigenous occupation and rapid Euroamerican settlement, although this assumption has been reinforced by the exclusion of more in-depth considerations of Native Americans (e.g., Fleming 1977; Hackett 1957). The sixteenth century represented a protohistoric transition in New Jersey, involving intermittent interactions between speakers of Algonquian languages and Europeans, the gradual introduction of trade goods, and the transmittal of epidemic diseases previously confined to Old World populations.

Long before colonists from the Netherlands, Sweden, England, and France settled on its shores, the Northeast and middle Atlantic were the setting for a series of interactions with profound consequences. Sailing with a crew of Frenchmen, the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano surveyed the vicinity of Staten Island and lower New York Bay in 1524. Communities of Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo subsequently came into contact with undocumented numbers of European fishing and trading vessels throughout the sixteenth century. Fishing fleets were soon establishing camps along the coast in order to process their catch before returning to Europe. Dutch whaling ships may have visited the coast of New Jersey during the 1580s. Contacts with the Lenape were not limited to amicable exchanges of goods, and the natives were soon aware of the Europeans' apparently insatiable interest in acquiring furs (Goddard 1978:220–221; Zimmerman 1974). In some instances, the Spanish and English are known to have captured Native Americans and sold them into slavery (Kraft 1986b:195–196; Newcomb 1956:80).

Perhaps as a result of these initial encounters, Native Americans living along the northeast and middle Atlantic Coast were from early on cautious and discriminating in their dealings with foreigners (Axtell 1992:84–86). Following Henry Hudson's voyage in 1609, there were increased reports in Europe of the bountiful natural resources of the region. Previously restricted by scarce supply in western Europe, the market for furs expanded enormously during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The coast of New Jersey was consequently visited more regularly by English, Dutch, and Swedish traders (Newcomb 1956:80–81; Wacker 1975:19). The various Lenape communities were among those Native Americans who initially took advantage of the new immigrants, selectively acquiring European trade goods in exchange for furs and other locally available raw materials (Zimmerman 1974). By then the ravages of disease had already begun to have dire consequences among Native Americans. Various Old World diseases had probably been introduced into coastal villages during the sixteenth century, well prior to historical documentation of their effects (Becker 1986; Kraft 1986b:195–218).

Subsequent Lenape history has been couched in terms of acculturation and assimilation, assuming that contact between different cultures resulted in the free exchange of certain traits or characteristics and the ultimate dissolution of a more

“primitive” or “degenerate” culture (e.g., Kinietz 1946; Newcomb 1956). The westward migrations of the Lenape and other Native Americans have also paradoxically been portrayed in terms of an inflexible cultural or ethnic distinctiveness, suggesting that those cultures unable to adapt to the unmitigated “progress” of Euroamerican civilization tenaciously sought autonomous preservation elsewhere. Such myths gloss over the more precise historical events of disease epidemics, land expropriation, resource depletion, warfare, and violent conflicts, by placing the onus of change on culture. The historic context of European intrusion and colonialism is more accurately explained in terms of these specific political, economic, and social interactions, with associated demographic consequences.

The escalation of written documentation over the past four centuries has contributed a wealth of information on the historical context of New Jersey, making it problematic to address in abridged form. General historical themes identified by the New Jersey SHPO provide a succinct summary and are adopted here within a modified chronological framework as a more concise overview. The period of European Intrusion and Colonial Settlement (A.D. 1600–1775) is considered first, followed by Agricultural and Urban Development (A.D. 1775–1866), and Industrialization, Immigration, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1840–1945). These overlapping themes outline major cultural, economic, and demographic trends in New Jersey history and are not meant to take the place of more specific local or county histories. The modern era is reviewed in terms of Metropolitan New Jersey and the NJARNG (A.D. 1890–present). Detailed accounts of the social history and changing cultural landscape of New Jersey are provided in the various references cited, particularly Stansfield (1983), Wacker (1975), Wacker and Clemens (1995), and Williams and Kardas (1982). General historical overviews of the state and its government have been written by Cunningham (1966, 1978, 1994), Fleming (1985), and Worton (1998).

European Intrusion and Colonial Settlement (A.D. 1600–1775)

While protohistoric indigenous depopulation in eastern North America is thought by some to have been only slight, most recent research suggests otherwise (e.g., Cross 1956:197; cf. Dobyns 1976, 1983). Lack of natural immunities to a wide variety of Old World diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and measles made Native Americans more vulnerable to the unintentional (and intentional) transfer of pathogens. In some areas of New England, successive epidemics had already decimated native populations by the time of European settlement in the seventeenth century (Cook 1973b). Entire villages were in some instances so severely depopulated that the few survivors relocated to other areas, perhaps in hopes of escaping illness. The abandonment of villages and agricultural fields may have contributed to European perceptions of eastern North America as an “uninhabited,” yet bountiful wilderness. While the Lenape attributed the deadly epidemics to the new arrivals, Europeans were

inclined to interpret it as divine intervention in their favor (Kraft 1986b:212). During the second half of the seventeenth century, dwindling communities of Lenape were confronted with expanding numbers of European colonists.

The extent of protohistoric and early historic indigenous depopulation can only be approximated based on estimates of Precolumbian population levels. Most demographic studies have focused on vast North American culture areas and are based on extremely limited archaeological evidence (Dobyns 1976:10–21). Estimates of the combined Munsee and Unami populations in 1600 have varied from 8,000 to 12,000 (Newcomb 1956:10). This may reflect an already substantial decrease in population levels as a result of disease epidemics during the preceding century. By the eighteenth century, the Lenape population was approximated at between 2,400 and 3,000. If depopulation from epidemic disease followed similar patterns throughout coastal areas of the Northeast, indigenous populations of New Jersey may have suffered losses of as much as 90 percent (Cook 1973a, 1973b; Kraft 1986b:212). Although perhaps an inflated estimate, the corresponding approximation of the fifteenth-century, Precolumbian population would range from 24,000 to 30,000 people.

Whatever the extent of the fifteenth-century population and subsequent loss, the long-term effects on indigenous societies was devastating. Communities weakened by epidemic disease were placed at a greater disadvantage when dealing with Europeans and neighboring groups of Native Americans. As the more productive lands and river drainages were increasingly claimed by the Dutch, Swedes, and English, Unami and Unalachtigo living along the coastal plain could resist colonial expansion into their territories or join the growing communities of refugees in the interior Appalachian provinces (Grumet 1995:198–199). People from various Lenape villages throughout New Jersey had gathered at Minisink (Munsee) villages in the upper Delaware River valley by the early seventeenth century, where they were increasingly vulnerable to raids by the more powerful Iroquois Confederacy (Kraft 1978, 1981, 1986b:225; Weslager 1972:100–104). To the south, the Unami and Unalachtigo were subjected to raids by the Susquehannock out of southeastern Pennsylvania. Disease continued to be a major factor in population decline, as major epidemics were recorded in 1637–1638, 1654, and 1661–1663 (Kraft 1986b:211–213; Newcomb 1956:10–11). Just as the Lenape population dramatically declined, Europeans previously interested in fishing and acquiring furs began to establish more permanent, nucleated settlements.

Early Settlement and Native Depopulation

Encouraged by reports of the bountiful wildlife and natural resources in the region, the Dutch West India Company became interested in establishing trading posts and permanent settlements in the middle Atlantic during the first decades of the seventeenth century. The areas surrounding Raritan and Newark bays drew considerable interest, as did the lower Delaware Bay region (Wacker 1975:20–25).

Initial interests in New Netherland were primarily commercial, focusing around the fur trade in the lower Hudson River valley and at Fort Nassau and Burlington Island on the east bank of the Delaware River. Although New Amsterdam (New York City) was established by the Dutch in 1626, several decades passed before larger settlements were attempted west of the Hudson (Hazard 1970).

One reason for the delay in additional European settlements was that the region was still inhabited by Munsee and increasingly subject to the Iroquois. The fur trade had resulted in increased competition between the Lenape, Iroquois, and other Native Americans, resulting in the formation of alliances with the early American colonies. In the 1630s and 1640s, trading houses were opened on the west bank of the Delaware River by the New Sweden Company at Fort Christiana and Fort New Gothenburg. The purchase of land from the Unami in 1641 expanded the New Sweden Company's claim eastward to Cape May, New Jersey (Pomfret 1976:16–34). Dutch and Swedish settlements in East and West New Jersey (Figure 3.2) thus developed during the seventeenth century as distinct proprietaries, or company owned and governed commercial ventures. The Dutch gained control of New Sweden and the lower Delaware River valley in 1655 (Cunningham 1966:26–51, 1978:42–57; Lurie 1994; Pomfret 1973:4, 1976:35–48; Wacker 1975:121–123, 221; Weslager 1972:98–136).

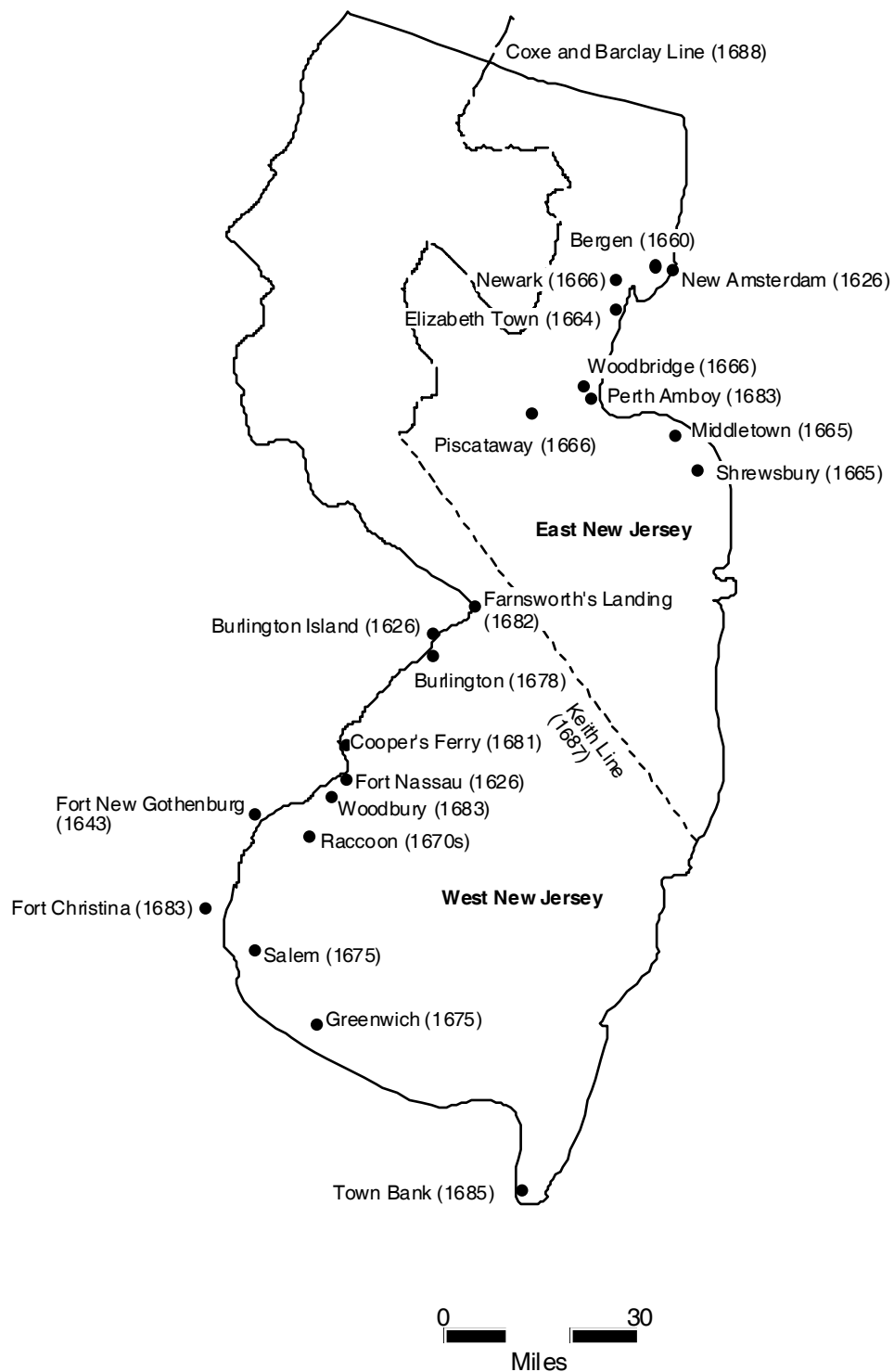


Figure 3.2. Early settlements in New Jersey.

By 1660 Native American populations in New Jersey had been further reduced as a result of warfare and epidemic disease, making settlement more appealing to the Dutch and English. Early settlements in East New Jersey at Bergen (1660), Elizabeth-Town (1664), Newark (1666), Middletown (1665) and Woodbridge (1666) were clustered around Raritan Bay and the lower Hackensack River. Subsequent settlements in West New Jersey were established in the lower Delaware River valley at Salem (1675), Greenwich (1675), Burlington (1678), Coopers Ferry (Camden, 1681), Farnsworth's Landing (Bordentown, 1682), Woodbury (1683), and Town Bank (1685). Within a century, European colonists had spread out over large portions of northeast and southwest New Jersey.

English jurisdiction over the New Jersey proprietaries was established in 1664 with the blockade of New Amsterdam. King Charles II granted the entire New Jersey colony to the Duke of York and New Amsterdam was renamed New York (Pomfret 1973:3–6; Wacker 1975:121–123). Although the Dutch temporarily regained control in 1673, disputes over claims between East and West New Jersey continued well into the eighteenth century. Even after the residents of New Jersey had successfully petitioned to become a Royal Colony of England in 1702, the proprietors continued to be involved in the allotment of lands (Cunningham 1966:53–67, 1978:58–73; Pomfret 1964:21–116; Wacker 1975:221–329).

The fate of the Munsee, Unalachtigo, and Unami-Delaware in New Jersey can be traced to persistent depopulation from disease and warfare, increasingly antagonistic political relations with other Native Americans and Euroamerican colonists, and conflicts over land and resources. By the end of the seventeenth century, depopulation from epidemics made it increasingly difficult for the Lenape to resist European demands for land. Beaver and other fur-bearing animals had been seriously depleted in areas east of the Delaware River valley, to the point that Lenape could no longer compete with the Iroquois or Susquehannocks in the fur trade.

Becker (1984:23) suggests that the Susquehannock-European exchange alliances may have disrupted southern Lenape communities as early as 1600 (cf. Witthoft 1984). Within the first decades of the eighteenth century, Lenape relations with European colonists were overshadowed by the Iroquois (Goddard 1978:222–223; Hodge, ed. 1912:385). No longer interested in negotiating or trading with the Lenape, the settlers of New Netherland levied taxes in furs or maize and made additional demands for land. When the Lenape failed to comply, the men, women, and children of entire villages were massacred (Grumet 1995:197–241; Kraft 1986b:195–244; Wacker 1975:57–119).

Once control of the region had shifted from the Dutch to the English, attempts to purchase Lenape land increased. Most of these deeds were merely meant to legitimize prior land claims, transacted after the proprietaries had already laid claim and the

English had seized the entire region from the Dutch. Within a few decades, the remaining Lenape were politically dominated by the Iroquois Confederacy, effectively curtailing their ability to autonomously negotiate with the colonists (Goddard 1978:222–223). The Walking Purchase of 1737 was initially meant to confirm an earlier treaty, yet was a major turning point in Lenape history and ended with the English colonists claiming all of the remaining Lenape territory east and west of the Delaware (Speck 1978:18).

During the Seven Years War the Lenape were caught between the warring French and British colonists and many of their remaining communities were destroyed. A treaty with the Lenape in 1758 created a small reservation for them at Brotherton (Indian Mills), but most had already moved west of the Delaware River. The size of the Lenape population in New Jersey continued to diminish throughout the eighteenth century, intensified by migrations westward to Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma (Grumet 1995:197–241; Kraft 1986b:226–239; Swanton 1952:54–55; Wacker 1975:88–119; Weslager 1972:137–281). By the end of the eighteenth century, very few remained in New Jersey (Dowd 1994:109; Williams and Kardas 1982:186). Contrary to popular opinion, the Lenape did not become extinct, nor was Lenape identity ever entirely “assimilated” into Euroamerican culture (Bierhorst 1995:3–6; cf. Goddard 1978:234–235; Hackett 1957:16). Two federally recognized groups of Lenape currently live in Oklahoma: the Delaware Tribe and Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.

Growth of the New Jersey Colony

In contrast to the steady decline in indigenous population, colonial settlement in New Jersey escalated dramatically during the eighteenth century as Europeans and Africans arrived in increasing numbers. Settlement was initially more concentrated in East New Jersey, as former residents of New York and the New England colonies sought land (Vecoli 1965:6–7). While there had been only sporadic settlement until 1675, an estimated population of 15,000 to 20,000 in 1700 had increased to over 210,000 by 1800 (Stansfield 1983:70; Vecoli 1965:32). The most densely settled areas were in the northeast and southwest, around Raritan and New York bays and the lower Delaware River valley.

The Appalachian provinces and Inner Coastal Plain were subsequently settled, while the Outer Coastal Plain remained more sparsely populated well into the nineteenth century (Wacker 1968:32–52; Wacker and Clemens 1995:41–44). When East and West New Jersey became a single royal colony in 1702, the governor appointee also oversaw the New York colony. Beginning around this time, attempts were made to merge New Jersey with New York. Pomfret (1973:123–146) refers to this as the “Union period,” in that the assemblies of East and West New Jersey were drawn together in order to counterbalance often incompetent and corrupt royal governors. New Jersey received its own governor in 1738, although boundary disputes persisted

with New York (Cunningham 1966:26–51; Stansfield 1983:16–24). The proprietary colony had two capitals, in Perth Amboy and Burlington (Pomfret 1973:194).

The cultural landscape of New Jersey was transformed during this time from two distinct proprietaries in the East and West to an American colony with an increasingly heterogeneous population. Dutch settlers in Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic counties had established towns in the Hackensack River valley and soon migrated up the Raritan Valley. As in Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Dutch had early on included French Huguenots, Germans, and Polish immigrants. Dutch settlements grew and changed in character as colonists from New England and Europe arrived in increasing numbers.

Puritan settlers from New England had a distinct influence in local politics, architecture, and the built environment. The migration of English Quakers to Camden in West New Jersey had begun in earnest in 1681 and soon spread throughout Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem counties. Quaker communities in southwest New Jersey became increasingly diverse, as Philadelphia emerged as a major colonial urban center (Fisher 1919; Pomfret 1976:259–284; Vecoli 1965:14–31). Africans who had arrived as slaves with the Dutch West India Company in the seventeenth century also increased in numbers. Although slavery was generally disdained by the Quaker settlers, slavery soon became an integral part of the agrarian character of colonial New Jersey (Cunningham 1966:68–94; Fleming 1977:6–32; Hackett 1957:18–19; Vecoli 1965:7–9; Wacker 1975:121–408).

The population of New Jersey remained largely rural well into the eighteenth century. In contrast to the burgeoning urban centers and ports of trade in New York and Philadelphia, colonists in New Jersey were involved primarily in agriculture. By the middle eighteenth century wheat had become the most important crop, along with livestock such as cattle, sheep, and hogs (Schmidt 1973). Located on the main overland route between Philadelphia and New York, Trenton soon became a noted commercial center (Pomfret 1973:192–196). Newark, Perth Amboy, and Elizabeth had become import shipping centers but were soon surpassed by the more accessible harbors of New York. While the eighteenth-century population of New Jersey is often characterized as English and Dutch, immigrants during this time consisted increasingly of German or Irish laborers and African slaves.

The labor of new immigrants was often purchased in the form of indentured servitude. Slavery was distinguished from servitude as an innate or lifelong condition, reinforced by the enactment of laws and perceptions of race. In addition to lumber mills, carpentry, and ship building, burgeoning manufacturing industries included glass making, pottery, and ironworks (Vecoli 1965:32–65). Copper mines that had been established in the Appalachian provinces as early as the seventeenth century were reopened after the introduction of steam engines and water pumps (Chavez and Clemensen 1995; Kelland and Kelland 1978:113–115; Pomfret 1973:192–199; Wacker

1968:102–131). Applied to various forms of transportation, the steam engine would subsequently revolutionize the cultural landscape of New Jersey.

Agricultural and Urban Development (A.D. 1775–1866)

On the eve of the American Revolution, most of New Jersey's population lived on small, virtually self-sufficient farms. In contrast to the New England colonies, many of the landowners and merchants of New Jersey initially did not favor independence, but instead they were interested in having their grievances addressed by Britain. The governor of New Jersey did not oppose the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia, yet suggested that most colonists were not in favor of such radical resolutions. New Jersey held its first provincial congress in Trenton immediately following the Second Continental Congress in 1775 (Gerlach 1976; Hoyt 1992).

The forerunner of the NJARNG dates to this time with the formation of the Minute Men, a group of volunteers under the command of the governor (Harris and Hilton 1908:21–56; NJ DoD 1977). Male property owners selected the first state governor of New Jersey in 1776. A state constitution was adopted and remained in place until new constitutional changes were instituted in 1844 (Hackett 1957:20–23). Economic divisions between East and West New Jersey continued to play a role in early state politics, as wealthy landowners tended to align themselves with the West Jersey Party (Cunningham 1978:82–97; Fleming 1977:87–88).

Revolution and Civil War in the Garden State

With the Declaration of Independence and arrival of British troops, New Jersey became a battleground between loyalists and revolutionaries. The New Jersey Minute Men were incorporated into the previously established state militia, which fought alongside the Continental Army (Bloomer 1940). Several decisive battles of the Revolutionary War were fought in New Jersey, including General Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware to confront the Hessian troops in Trenton. Washington's army camped for three winters in New Jersey, two of which were spent at Morristown and one at Somerville (Cunningham 1966:81–113, 1978:98–123; Fleming 1973, 1977:43–80; Pomfret 1973:247–296). The war for independence did not mean equality for all, as women, African-Americans, and Native Americans were generally regarded as incapable of fully participating in a democratic government (Dowd 1994). Such unresolved issues would subsequently emerge as major points of contention in the new nation.

During the final decades leading to independence, New Jersey had become known as one of the "bread colonies." Its population had remained mostly rural and its economy was primarily agricultural. Large stretches of forest had been cleared to provide lumber and fuel, as well as to make way for agriculture and livestock

(Stansfield 1983:48–51). Elizabethtown was the largest city, but with a population of only 1,200, was less than one-tenth the size of either New York or Philadelphia (Pomfret 1973:194–195). New Jersey's agricultural economy had flourished due to its location between these cities.

As immigrants arrived in greater numbers after the war, economic and political benefits were increasingly limited to a smaller fraction of the population. It has been estimated that one-tenth of the population owned one-third of the land by this time, and that less than half of the population were of English ancestry (Pomfret 1973:199, 217). Most of the population increase during this time was a result of immigration from Ireland and Germany. The population of New Jersey doubled within five decades, to over 370,000 in 1840. Yet it took only two decades for it to nearly double again, reaching over 670,000 in 1860 (Stansfield 1983:69–71).

In the decades following the Revolutionary War, New Jersey was characterized by agricultural development and early industrial growth. While the early establishment of manufacturing industries employed new waves of immigrants in New Jersey's cities, much of the hinterland maintained its agricultural economy throughout the nineteenth century. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, New Jersey was comprised of 13 counties, subsequently subdivided into 21. New Jersey's location between Philadelphia and New York actually intensified agricultural production, stimulating more competitive farming methods and requiring the construction of new roads and modes of transportation. The commerce of most colonial cities had been oriented towards an English market. With independence, this began to change as marketing increasingly focused within the colonies and expanding frontier. Philadelphia and New York were by far the largest cities, exerting a disproportionate commercial influence on their surrounding hinterlands (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:5).

New Jersey's economy continued to expand and diversify between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. There were fewer small, self-sufficient farms and agricultural production was increasingly geared towards an urban market. Dairy products became particularly important, along with fruits, poultry, and livestock. New Jersey farmers were especially successful in selling apples, cranberries, and other fresh fruits to urban markets. Fresh farm produce would continue to be major exports throughout the century (Fleming 1977:108–116; Hackett 1957:109–120). Sheep had been raised in larger numbers following the Revolutionary War, providing wool for textile mills. Hay was harvested from saltwater marshes in coastal regions and remaining stands of virgin forest were cleared for lumber and fuel (Kelland and Kelland 1978:131–146; Stansfield 1983:48–51, 121–134; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230). The militia of New Jersey during the early nineteenth century ranged from approximately 2,400 to 3,600 men who were called into service during the War of 1812. Troops were stationed along the coast at Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and Paulus Hook (NJNG 1940:xxiii–xxiv).

In order to compete in an expanding agricultural economy, new farming practices were developed in New Jersey, including the introduction of machinery and fertilizers. Badly depleted soils had become less productive, making agriculture more expensive and labor intensive. Fertilizers were also useful in improving the productivity of sandy soils in the pine barrens of southern New Jersey. The growth of urban markets led to further agricultural intensification and the adoption of new technologies. Yet, certain crops soon became obsolete as settlements to the west entered the agricultural economy.

Wheat declined in importance as farmlands in the Midwest became more productive, competing with New Jersey for the East Coast market. With improved transportation, growing urban centers could rely on grain and staple products grown west of the Appalachians. Livestock subsequently decreased in importance as the beef industry moved west. Poultry, dairy, and fruit industries expanded as growing urban centers continued to rely on New Jersey farmers for milk, eggs, and fresh produce. The "Garden State" became known for its numerous vegetable and fruit farms during the nineteenth century, with tomato planting and canning becoming a major industry (Federal Writers' Project 1939:89–95; Kelland and Kelland 1978:131–146; Stansfield 1983:48–51, 121–128; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230).

The need for inexpensive farm and factory labor contributed to the persistence of slavery and indentured servitude in New Jersey. The free African-American population had increased dramatically following the American Revolution, and the importation of slaves was made illegal in 1786. Even so, the illegal slave trade persisted during the first decades of the nineteenth century, profiting predominantly from plantations in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia (Moss 1994). By the 1830s, the use of slave labor and indentured servants had been greatly curtailed throughout New Jersey. As a result of its strong agricultural focus and ties with states to the south, New Jersey was still one of the last northern states to enforce the abolition of slavery. Although an act for the "gradual abolition of slavery" had been passed in 1804, the use of slave labor continued on a much smaller scale until adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1866 (Moss 1994).

New Jersey's role in the Civil War was similarly ambiguous. While the state legislature had called for the gradual abolition of slavery, many politicians expressed the popular sentiment that New Jersey should not participate in a war that they regarded as infringing on the rights of southern states (Dowd 1994:100–105; Fleming 1977:117–125; Tandler 1994). New Jersey has thus been called the "northernmost of the border states" (Cunningham 1966:155–189). The economic importance of slavery in New Jersey had declined decades prior to the war. Nevertheless, New Jersey's militia was poorly organized and unprepared to engage in a protracted war in 1861 (NJNG 1940:xxv–xxvi). New Jersey industries were quickly geared toward supplying the military with munitions, equipment, and supplies. By the end of the Civil War, New Jersey's economy had been transformed from agricultural production to industrial

manufacturing (Cunningham 1966:142–154, 1978:149–195; Kelland and Kelland 1978:113–116).

Early Urban Growth and Transportation

Urban development paralleled early industrial growth in New Jersey, providing an inexpensive source of labor. Urban growth in New Jersey was also closely associated with improved transportation, as residents of large cities could more easily relocate to smaller, rural towns. Road construction and the improvement of existing routes included the establishment of more bridges and ferries. New settlement in the north occurred mostly in those counties west of New York City. Areas of southwest New Jersey east of Philadelphia likewise increased in population (Wacker and Clemens 1995:41–44). New York City quickly surpassed Philadelphia in population and the size of its port. The first commuters were created as early suburbs of these metropolitan areas sprang up across rivers. By the late eighteenth century, the pine barrens of southern New Jersey were one of the few remaining regions without contiguous settlement (Kelland and Kelland 1978:75–100; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230). Immigration and continued urban development would soon transform this area as well, as improved transportation made rural New Jersey more accessible to people living in cities.

The basis for wealth in New Jersey began to shift from land ownership to manufacturing and commerce, as lands in the Midwest were increasingly made available for settlement and farming. The “commercial revolution” was supported in the U.S. Constitution by giving Congress the right to regulate trade and issue paper money. With westward expansion, the demand for manufactured goods increased and various industries sprang up in eastern cities (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:38–46). Trenton became a noted center for pottery manufacture and other finished goods. Its products were shipped throughout the states. Newark became a center for manufacturing, and Jersey City competed with New York for overseas trade (Cunningham 1966:142–154, 1978:130–150). There was a corresponding increase in commerce and retail services in most East Coast cities. This period of early industrialization contributed to increased disparities in wealth, particularly in urban areas (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:49).

Although immigration increased dramatically after 1840, population growth was centered mainly in urban areas. The population of Newark more than quadrupled within the next two decades (Kelland and Kelland 1978:98). As the growing ports of Philadelphia and New York dominated overseas markets, New Jersey began to capitalize on its location as a major transportation corridor on the east coast. The first toll bridges were constructed in the 1790s, and more extensive overland transportation routes were developed. The Morris Turnpike was created in 1801, and within three decades there were more than fifty turnpike companies throughout the state (Fleming 1977:97–100). New Jersey thus distinguished itself very early as a forerunner in

developing more efficient forms of transportation (Federal Writers' Project 1939:96–103; Kelland and Kelland 1978:169–172; Stansfield 1983:99–106, 139–146).

Initially regarded as a novelty, the first steamboats had plied the Delaware River at the end of the eighteenth century. By then, much of the forested lands in New Jersey and areas surrounding large East Coast cities had been cleared. Within the first decades of the nineteenth century, steamboats were being used to haul a more efficient source of heat and energy: anthracite coal (Stansfield 1983:48–53). Used in conjunction with canals, steamboats were soon transporting raw materials and goods from the Midwest to East Coast markets. The Erie Canal effectively expanded the hinterland of New York City to the Great Lakes and interior of the continent. The Morris Canal was completed in 1831, connecting Newark with Phillipsburg. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was finished in 1834. Among the uses of these canals was the transportation of coal to factories and cities on the East Coast. Canals were expensive to construct and maintain, and they were soon surpassed by the railroad as a more efficient mode of transportation (Cunningham 1966:129–141, 1978:130–150; Federal Writers' Project 1939:96–103).

The government of New Jersey had granted a steamboat designer the rights to construct and operate a railroad as early as 1815. Stage coaches were still the principal mode of public overland transportation, and stage coach operators opposed the railroad as a potential monopoly. Although it took nearly 10 years to build and perfect a locomotive, a train was running between Camden and Perth Amboy by 1834. The railroad had revolutionized travel between cities on the East Coast within another decade. Yet, trains quickly proved to be even more profitable in moving goods than people. Trains were used to transport agricultural products, coal, and other resources to East Coast cities.

The linking of Philadelphia and New York by railroad ensured New Jersey's urban and industrial growth, but ultimately led to a monopoly and major source of conflict in state politics. Although railway construction was initially concentrated in linking early industrialized areas of New Jersey, routes were subsequently built to carry urban dwellers to new recreational and vacation destinations along the coast (Cunningham 1966:129–141, 190–203, 1978:130–150; Federal Writers' Project 1939:100–103; Fleming 1977:101–107; Stansfield 1983:99–109). By the 1840s, changes in transportation were part of broader technological trends that were profoundly altering the cultural landscape of New Jersey.

Industrialization, Immigration, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1840–1945)

Early industrialization, urban development, and immigration had contributed to more densely populated cities on the East Coast by the middle nineteenth century. These were compact and pedestrian-accessible urban environments that have been referred to as “walking cities” (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:77). While advances in

transportation had begun to make travel between cities and towns more accessible, most of New Jersey still remained largely rural and agricultural. Cities such as Newark and Philadelphia were soon transformed yet again by previously unrivaled expansion involving further technological innovations in transportation and civil engineering.

Beginning in the 1840s, immigration added considerably to increased population growth, further altering the demographic makeup with a more diverse mix of ethnic groups (Shaw 1994). Trends in industrial development and commerce, begun during the first decades of the century, escalated after 1840. New Jersey was at the center of these changes. Between the Civil War and the end of World War II, the cultural landscape of New Jersey was transformed from a largely rural, agricultural region, to one of the most heavily industrialized, densely populated areas in the U.S. (Cunningham 1978:198–220).

Railroads and New Industries

Except for a few areas in the northeast portion of the State, New Jersey had maintained a principally agricultural economy until the outbreak of the Civil War. The first railroads had been completed only a few decades earlier and initially appeared to have had little impact on industry and commerce. Preparations for war rapidly escalated the process of industrialization and made rapid transportation between cities and the surrounding countryside paramount. The manufacturing of military equipment, munitions, and locomotives vastly increased the industrial capacity of New Jersey, as well as the capital available to industrialists. The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company soon emerged as a powerful monopoly, with influence extending to every level of state politics. Transportation between New York and Philadelphia on the Camden and Amboy was tightly controlled until the early 1870s, when the United New Jersey lines were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and the monopoly was broken by the state legislature (Cunningham 1968:190–195).

The construction of new railroads in New Jersey increased dramatically with more competition during the 1870s, including alternative routes between the Newark and Camden areas. The central portion of the state is estimated to have had the greatest concentration of railroads in the nation by the turn of the century (Cunningham 1994:5). Factories were no longer tethered to rivers as a principal source of power as the steam engine was successfully applied to a broader range of industries. Manufacturing and processing plants were linked by an extensive system of rails that spread to the New Jersey countryside. The railroad could supply a steady stream of coal to factories, which in turn could be ideally located to transport manufactured goods to expanding urban markets. Many industries were able to expand rapidly by lowering the direct and indirect costs of manufacture. Some of this industrial development was short lived, such as the factories and mills established in the south New Jersey Pine Barrens. Lumber and paper mills quickly exhausted the remaining

woodlands. They largely abandoned the region within the first decade of the twentieth century.

Ironworks and foundries in northern New Jersey were among the more successful industries, closely associated with the success of the railroad. Manufactured goods such as ceramics, glass, rubber, textiles, and furniture were produced and marketed in greater quantities, necessitating the more efficient transportation of raw materials and finished goods (Cunningham 1968:195–197; Stansfield 1983:139–141). Food-processing industries that had been well established in Jersey City and Newark also continued to grow, profiting from lower indirect costs and increasing urban populations. The food processing industry benefitted enormously from technological advances in canning and bottling. Many other industries capitalized on convenient locations to urban markets and more efficient transportation. By 1880, New Jersey was ranked fifth in industrial manufacturing. Within a few generations, the “garden state” had been veritably transformed into the “manufacturing state” (Cunningham 1978; Stansfield 1983:146–149).

Immigration and Urbanization

Profound shifts in demography and cultural economy paralleled advances in transportation and industrial development during the second half of the nineteenth century. New immigration was a major factor in these changes. The population of New Jersey had nearly doubled between 1840 and 1860, from approximately 373,000 to just over 672,000. It had exceeded one million and nearly doubled again within two more decades. The largest number of immigrants came from Ireland and Northern Europe during this time. The population of New Jersey had reached more than 1,883,000 by 1900. Immigrants came increasingly from Italy and eastern European nations after the turn of the century. This new wave of immigration focused on the larger numbers of jobs that became available from developing industries in urban areas, producing large ethnic enclaves within cities. African-Americans also moved to New Jersey cities in search of factory jobs (Cunningham 1968:227–238, 1978; Price 1994).

Industrial and economic development in New Jersey were principal attractions to new immigrants from Europe and the southern U.S., who in turn provided a cheap source of labor (Clemens 1992; Vecoli 1965:66–130). Increased urban populations and the inexpensive labor force provided by immigrants were in turn central factors in continued economic growth (Cunningham 1968:195–197; Stansfield 1983:139–141). Population increase in New Jersey was concentrated in the Newark and Camden areas, as well as the central portion of the state. Overcrowding in cities such as Newark during the late nineteenth century led to housing shortages, inadequate urban planning, and the creation of ghettos. Labor strikes and riots became more common

during the 1880s and 1890s as businesses reduced wages or fired workers as a result of economic recession.

Industrialists benefitted from the fact that many skilled and unskilled factory workers could be easily replaced by newly arrived immigrants, who were often willing to accept lower wages. The Civil War had in turn demonstrated the need for a well organized militia to enforce the social order and serve both state and Federal interests. The establishment of the National Guard of New Jersey by the state legislature in 1868 consolidated the state militia, New Jersey Rifle Corps, and other volunteer groups into a single organization under the command of the State Adjutant General and Governor. In order to ensure rapid deployment, at least one company was to be stationed in each county. The New Jersey National Guard was called into action during labor riots and railroad strikes in the 1870s. National Guard regiments subsequently assisted city officials and maintained order during riots and natural disasters (Bloomer 1940; Cunningham 1978; NJ DoD 1977; NJNG 1940:xxvii).

Problems with urban overcrowding, poverty, and unemployment continued into the first decades of the twentieth century. The majority of immigrants arriving in East Coast cities at this time were farm laborers seeking employment in growing industries. The migration of African-Americans from the South increased dramatically during the 1920s and 1930s, drawn by manufacturing and factory jobs (Price 1994:446–447). While overall population growth slowed considerably by the 1930s, between 1900 and 1940 the population of New Jersey had again more than doubled, to approximately 4,160,000 (Stansfield 1983:71–75). The resulting cultural economy was overwhelmingly ethnically diverse, working class, and urbanized. Manufacturing and commerce had supplanted agriculture as the principal source of income. Within the first decades of the twentieth century, only 4 percent of the population was directly involved in agriculture (Cunningham 1966:227–238; Stansfield 1983:125–137).

Paralleling urban expansion and the new influx of immigrants were further advances in transportation that made formerly inaccessible regions of New Jersey easily traversed by road and rail. Prior to this time the railroads had served as transportation corridors linking major cities. As new tracks were built linking urban areas to smaller towns and outlying areas, city dwellers could more easily visit rural and coastal regions. With increased competition and lower prices for rail travel, the average person could make day trips throughout New Jersey or to neighboring states. The development of the streetcar and automobile ultimately led the transition from the densely nucleated “walking cities” of the early nineteenth century to twentieth century suburban sprawl (Kelland and Kelland 1978:97–112; Mohl 1988; Schaffer 1994).

Commuters in cities such as Newark could establish residences even more distant from their places of employment. By the 1920s, transportation infrastructure in the form of new roads was becoming a major political and economic interest. Fuel, motor

vehicle, and real estate taxes were levied to fund highway construction and maintenance (Cunningham 1966:172–295; Fleming 1977:108–191; Hackett 1957:226–230). The recreation industry benefitted from this increased mobility by building resorts and developing previously inaccessible coastal regions. Coast resort towns such as Atlantic City grew rapidly by catering to middle income families and the working class (Cunningham 1978:222–242; Funnell 1994; Kelland and Kelland 1978:153–168; Stansfield 1983:179–185).

Metropolitan New Jersey and the NJARNG (A.D. 1890-present)

The interconnected trends of industrialization, immigration, and urban expansion had produced a truly metropolitan cultural landscape in portions of New Jersey by the end of the nineteenth century. In many respects, however, the infrastructure of centralized cities continued to deteriorate (Stansfield 1983:161). As immigrants arrived in search of employment, economically well established inner city residents moved to the suburbs. Technological developments in transportation and communication during the early twentieth century further contributed to suburbanization and the growth of interregional commerce, producing dispersed urban populations and a more diversified economy.

While the railroad had brought together nucleated centers of population, the rise in importance of the automobile during the 1920s and 1930s had a centrifugal effect on cities. Commerce and marketing followed inner city residents to the suburbs, connected by vast networks of highways (Stansfield 1983:165). Advances in communication and transportation also broadened political and economic interactions on a global scale, heightened by two world wars. Military expansion and the development of metropolitan New Jersey throughout the twentieth century reflects the rising political and economic power of the U.S.

Military Expansion, World War I, and Federal Assistance

The present-day organization of the National Guard can be traced to the expansion of U.S. military involvement and increased influence of the Federal government during the modern era. The construction of National Guard armories as meeting places that doubled as storage facilities for munitions and equipment was in turn associated with urbanization, labor riots, and civil unrest during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989; NJNG 1940:xxviii-xxix). Regiments of the National Guard of New Jersey played an important role in peace enforcement and providing assistance during natural disasters beginning since at least the 1870s. Despite an increased presence in New Jersey, long-term institutional support from state and Federal governments did not begin until the last decade of the nineteenth century (Bowen 1892; Fogelson 1989). This was a period of “castellated” or

defensive, castle-like armory construction in U.S. cities, reflecting a preoccupation with civil unrest (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

The state allocated land at Sea Girt in Monmouth County for a National Guard reservation in 1890. Rifle practice had been held in the area during the summer of 1884 (Cunningham 1994:222). National Guard facilities were constructed during the 1890s in Jersey City (1893), Paterson (1895), Camden (1896), and Newark (1897). A National Guard armory in Trenton was completed in 1902. The Paterson armory is the only facility that survives from this time, but it is no longer part of the NJARNG inventory. The National Guard of New Jersey was reorganized by the state legislature in 1899, placing all militia and volunteer groups under the command of the Adjutant General and State Military Board (Kiernan 1999:17–18; NJNG 1940:xxviii–xxix). The National Guard was reorganized again by the Dick Act of 1903 and subsequent amendments, establishing ties to the U.S. Army and providing funds for munitions and equipment. Federal involvement in the National Guard since that time has expanded, giving it an increased national presence (Newland 1987; U.S. Army War College 1987). The NJARNG received increased Federal support throughout the twentieth century yet continued to maintain its dual Federal and state mission (NJ DoD 1984:2).

The outbreak of World War I in Europe in 1914 was regarded by many as peripheral to U.S. political and economic interests. The threat of war soon influenced the nation, however, and ultimately mobilized the industrial and military capacity of the U.S. in waging overseas conflicts. New Jersey industries joined the war effort early on, as re-equipped factories supplied the Allies with a wide range of munitions and supplies. War-related manufacturing and commerce stimulated New Jersey's economy and attracted additional people to its cities in search of factory and ship-building jobs. Explosives and ammunition manufacture quickly became major industries in New Jersey. Incidents of suspected German sabotage at New Jersey munitions plants following the sinking of the *Lusitania* proved influential in prompting the U.S. to enter the war in April of 1917. By the end of that year the Hudson River port of Hoboken had become a central point of departure for U.S. soldiers as well as munitions. Factories in New Jersey produced an enormous amount of equipment, clothing, and military supplies, taking a leading role in ship building and ammunition manufacture (Cunningham 1966:268–277, 1978:272–286).

The NJARNG was directly effected by the escalation of war in Europe. Additional facilities had been built for the National Guard of New Jersey before the U.S. entered the war. A new armory was built in Newark for the Essex Troop, and additional armories were constructed in East Orange, Elizabeth, Red Bank, and Asbury Park (Kiernan 1999:18). Increased support for and enrollment in the National Guard was augmented by the impending threat of U.S. involvement in the war. A National Guard training camp had been established at Sea Girt in 1915.

The reorganization of the U.S. military by the National Defense Act of 1916 organized the National Guard in each state according to U.S. Army standards. The 1916 Act and subsequent amendments established the role of the Federal government in funding and equipping the National Guard. It also required states to provide adequate housing and training facilities (Essex Troop 1926). Temporary National Guard facilities were constructed throughout the southern states. In 1917 more than 6,500 acres in Burlington County were purchased by the U.S. Army, and Camp Dix was constructed to process draftees and recruits. Within a year of U.S. involvement in the war, Camp Dix housed approximately 55,000 men. Fort Monmouth was established in 1917 for the Signal Corps and soon became a center for electronics research and military communications (Cunningham 1994:211–212, 226).

In the years following World War I, industry and commerce in New Jersey were effected by a national economic recession and increased unemployment. Industrial manufacturing rebounded in New Jersey during the late 1920s and stimulated further suburban development. American fascination with the automobile contributed to a thriving automotive industry during this time, encouraged by the petroleum industry. In order to make way for the automobile, bridges and roads were constructed at an unprecedented rate. In the design and development of modern transportation corridors, New Jersey was again influenced by its geographic location between New York and Philadelphia.

The Holland tunnel was opened beneath the Hudson River in 1927. By 1931 bridges spanning the Delaware and Hudson rivers linked New Jersey with Philadelphia and New York. As a result of the increased automobile traffic, noncommuter passenger trains began to lose customers and the railroads declined in importance (Cunningham 1966:284–286; Stansfield 1983:106). Just as the railroads had provided favorable locations for industries, highways served as major arteries to rural areas where less expensive real estate could be purchased. Petroleum refining had by this time become a major industry, meeting growing national and worldwide demands for fuel. Many other chemical industries begun during World War I similarly found profitable commercial markets (Cunningham 1978:292–297; Stansfield 1983:71).

The stock market crash of 1929 initiated a more perilous economic decline that lingered until World War II. Manufacturing industries were especially effected by the depression and unemployment rose precipitously. Population growth in New Jersey slowed as industries attracted fewer people and still others left the state in search of jobs (Stansfield 1983:75). Federal relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) eventually provided some measure of assistance (Cunningham 1978:298–306).

Overall enlistment in the military services decreased dramatically between the wars, but the institutional development of the NJARNG continued. Following a 1920 amendment to the National Defense Act, 11 new armories were constructed in New

Jersey (Kiernan 1999:27). The WPA and Public Works Administration (PWA) subsequently funded the construction of five additional National Guard armories in New Jersey, and Camp Dix served as a training facility for the CCC. In contrast to the earlier Gothic Revival or castellated architecture, armories such as the 102nd Cavalry Armory in West Orange, New Jersey were designed in Neoclassical or Colonial Revival styles. This architectural change reflected a more contemporary view of armories as community centers and multi-purpose public buildings (Bloomer 1938-41; Everett 1995:34-40).

World War II and Postwar Demographic Trends

The outbreak of World War II signalled the beginning of a more profound economic recovery as industries in New Jersey and throughout the nation equipped for another war that would extend across both oceans. Munitions manufacturing was reestablished as an important industry in New Jersey during World War II. Ship building was again a major source of employment, with enormous shipyards in Newark and Camden drawing thousands of laborers. Railroads and harbors expanded as a result of the increased overseas commerce. Industrial development was again concentrated in northeast New Jersey, with most war-related industry in Hudson, Passaic, Essex, and Union counties (Cunningham 1966:290-295, 1978:311-316).

Chemical engineering and high technology industries established during the war persisted as major components of postwar economic development. The war not only revitalized U.S. industry and economy, but involved the largest expansion of U.S. military forces in history. The National Guard was mobilized at the beginning of the war, and additional facilities were constructed to house a wider array of military equipment. The expansion of the National Guard continued throughout the Cold War decades after World War II, as part of a national military-industrial complex (U.S. Army Environmental Center 1997). Facilities at Sea Girt were enlarged and Camp Dix became Fort Dix, expanded into a permanent Army base (Kiernan 1999:28-31). Fort Dix Army Air Field, later renamed McGuire Air Force base, was established in 1941. Additional land was obtained for Fort Dix during and following World War II, until it encompassed more than 32,600 acres in the 1980s (Cunningham 1994:211-212).

The 1940s also marked heightened demographic trends related to industrial and commercial development. Population growth in New Jersey gradually rebounded from an all time low during the 1930s. In the postwar years the overall population continued to increase, yet significant demographic shifts had a profound effect on the cultural landscape. The population of some cities actually declined, reflecting the movement of people to suburbs and smaller towns. Out-migration from inner cities escalated during the 1970s, particularly in the northeast New Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union.

Between 1960 and 1980, the population of Newark actually decreased by more than 75,000 or 19 percent. Most of this decline can be directly attributed to the movement of people from inner cities to suburbs and outlying regions, with a corresponding overall decline in new immigration. Atlantic City and Camden experienced among the greatest out-migrations, with respective net losses in population of 33 and 27 percent (Stansfield 1983:171). Demographic relocation and suburbanization resulted in the modern metropolitan landscape of central business districts, deteriorated and impoverished ghettos, and extensive residential and commercial development in outlying suburbs. Out-migration and the decline of the inner city were trends that continued at the close of the twentieth century, despite reversals in some areas as a result of more careful urban planning and renewal initiatives.

The proliferation of the automobile, new highway construction, and the development of more efficient forms of transportation were among the most obvious factors contributing to out-migration from inner cities and concomitant suburban expansion. The New Jersey Turnpike began providing convenient automobile access between major metropolitan areas in 1953 and became a major conduit for commercial and residential development. The Garden State Parkway and Atlantic City Expressway subsequently provided increased access to the Atlantic coast, reinvigorating tourism and local economic growth in the less densely populated coastal plain. The Federal highway program supported the construction of interstates beginning in the 1950s, and major east-west interstate highways (I-78, I-80, and I-195) were constructed through the Appalachian provinces and coastal plain (Cunningham 1978:330–343; Hackett 1957:222–232). Completion of the Delaware Memorial Bridge in 1951, linking New Jersey with Wilmington, Delaware, similarly influenced urban development in southern New Jersey.

Approximately 89 percent of New Jersey's population lived in urban areas by 1990. Of the remaining 11 percent in rural areas, only 2 percent (or 0.2 percent of the total state population) lived on farms. Due to advances in rapid transportation, even rural regions were easily accessible from urban centers. Salem County had the lowest recorded population in New Jersey, yet averaged more than 193 people per square mile (Table 3.1). In comparison, the population in seven other counties exceeded 2,000 persons per square mile.

Demographic trends established during the nineteenth century and earlier continued at the end of the twentieth century, with most of the population living in metropolitan areas between Newark and Camden. The four most densely populated counties were Hudson, Essex, Union, and Bergen. Bergen County had the highest population, with nearly a million residents. Hudson County, the smallest in terms of geography, and Jersey City had by far the highest population density: nearly 12,000 people per square mile. Within the last decade of the twentieth century the entire population of New Jersey was described as living within metropolitan areas (U.S. Census Bureau; <http://www.census.gov>).

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APPENDIX G
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Acting Governor
Commander-in-Chief

☆☆
GLENN K. RIETH
Major General
The Adjutant General

Burlington County Library
Woodlane Road
Mount Holly, NJ 08060

22 August 2005

Dear Librarian:

Enclosed you will find a draft copy of our Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. The New Jersey Army National Guard invites Public Comments on its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for managing cultural resources at Statewide Facilities

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) has been reformatted to provide a systematic approach for managing cultural resources at the New Jersey Army National Guard facilities throughout the state. Specific cultural resource management measures that would be implemented from the ICRMP are outlined as follows.

- Ensuring that the management of cultural resources at NJARNG facilities is an integral part of the overall planning process.
- Coordinating and integrating cultural resources management activities with:
 - Installation training and testing activities
 - Master planning
 - NEPA impact analyses
 - Natural resources and endangered species management planning, to include Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans
 - Training Area Management
 - Facilities and housing
- Identifying and preserving scientific and historical records that are of value in order to understand the development and changing roles of the NJARNG.
- Ensuring that staff members and others responsible for cultural resource administration and protection have received sufficient training in cultural resource regulations and procedures.

The reformatted plan will have a positive impact on the management of cultural resources throughout the state. The original project was approved in 2001 and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) was issued. This plan does not change the content of the original plan, but just the format. Please maintain a copy of this plan on file for public review until 28 September 2005. For more information contact:

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Thank You

Joseph K. Dunleavy



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*Acting Governor
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 - Facilities and housing
- Identifying and preserving scientific and historical records that are of value in order to understand the development and changing roles of the NJARNG.
- Ensuring that staff members and others responsible for cultural resource administration and protection have received sufficient training in cultural resource regulations and procedures.

The reformatted plan will have a positive impact on the management of cultural resources throughout the state. The original project was approved in 2001 and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) was issued. This plan does not change the content of the original plan, but just the format. Please maintain a copy of this plan on file for public review until 28 September 2005. For more information contact:

Joseph K. Dunleavy, REM, NJDMAVA
101 Eggert Crossing Road
Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648-2805
(609) 530-7134
Fax: (609) 530-6880

Thank You

Joseph K. Dunleavy

NOTE: Tribal Consultation Letters are included in Appendix C.

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

State of New Jersey
Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
Eggert Crossing Road
PO Box 340
Trenton, NJ 08625-0340

TO: ID-OEC ID-FMB-P DATE: 24 August 2005
ID-CMB ID PROJECT: Environmental Assessment and
CFMO SEA GIRT, Commander Integrated Cultural Resources
ID-ORP TRAINING Management Plan.

ATTN:

WE TRANSMIT:

☐ Attached

☐ Under Separate Cover Via

FOR YOUR:

☐ Approval

☒ Review and Comment

☐ Use

☐ Distribution

☐ Corrections

☒ Written Comments if provided must be rec'd by me
NLT 28 Sep 2005

THE FOLLOWING:

☐ Drawings

☐ Specifications

☐ Change Order

☐ Shop Drawings

☐ Samples

☐ Copy of Letter

☐ Items Requested

☐

☐

COPIES	RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
1	NA	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)	

ACTION
CODE

1 Approved

3 Not Approved

5 Return

Corrected Prints

2 Approved as Noted

4 Resubmit

Copies for Approval

REMARKS:

Attached is a copy of the Draft ICRMP submitted for public comment and your review. NGB lawyers and Program Managers have provided comments which are included in this document. The executive summary is located at the front of the Plan.

COPIES TO:

1 File

BY: Joseph K. Dunleavy, REM

ID-OEC (609) 530-7134

Ms. Deborah Fimbel
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks and Forestry
Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404

22 August 2005

Dear Ms. Fimbel:

On behalf of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), engineering environmental Management, Inc (E²M) has prepared a reformatted Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

To help us identify environmental issues that may be affected due to the plan's implementation, please provide us with written comments concerning cultural resources and interests within your agency's responsibilities. Your response within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter will be greatly appreciated.

The NJARNG has forty-one facilities throughout the state of New Jersey, in every county except Passaic. Collectively, these installations encompass approximately 880 acres of land used for various military operations. The location of these facilities can be classified as either urban or suburban since they are all located within metropolitan areas. The enclosed figure depicts the location of these facilities.

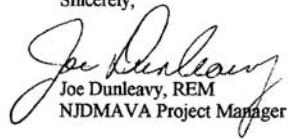
Specific cultural resource management measures that would be implemented from the ICRMP are outlined as follows.

- Phase I archaeological investigations are recommended for Fort Dix, Lawrenceville, Morristown, Picatinny Arsenal, Sea Girt, Vineland, and West Orange. (Ongoing or completed)
- The other 34 NJARNG facilities would be evaluated for the need to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation in consultation with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. (Future work)
- NJARNG would comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act prior to an undertaking with potential adverse effects to the following armories that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Plainfield, Teaneck, Vineland, Westfield, and West Orange.
- Procurement of a large, climate-controlled space is recommended for housing the historical objects collection. The existing National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey located at Sea Girt would be an obvious choice for an expanded facility.
- Appointment of at least one full-time curator who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's minimum qualifications for historic preservation is recommended to assist the NJARNG with professional management of the historical objects collection.

Ms. Deborah Fimbel
August 22, 2005
Page 2

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at (609) 530-7134.

Sincerely,


Joe Dunleavy, REM
NJDMAVA Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP

Project Review Coordinator
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
927 N. Main St., Building D
Pleasantville, NJ 08232-1454

22 August 2005

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), engineering environmental Management, Inc (E²M) has prepared a reformatted Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

To help us identify environmental issues that may be affected due to the plan's implementation, please provide us with written comments concerning cultural resources and interests within your agency's responsibilities. Your response within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter will be greatly appreciated.

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Project Review Coordinator

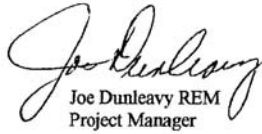
May 21, 2001

Page 2

- Appointment of at least one full-time curator who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's minimum qualifications for historic preservation is recommended to assist the NJARNG with professional management of the historical objects collection.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me (609) 530-7134.

Sincerely,



Joe Dunleavy REM
Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP

Mr. Andy Didun
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Environmental Review
P.O. Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400

August 22, 2005

Dear Mr. Didun:

On behalf of the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), engineering environmental Management, Inc (E²M) has prepared a reformatted Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

To help us identify environmental issues that may be affected due to the plan's implementation, please provide us with written comments concerning cultural resources and interests within your agency's responsibilities. Your response within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter will be greatly appreciated.

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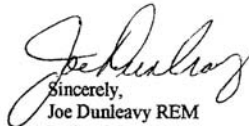
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Mr. Andy Didun

August 22, 2005
Page 2

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If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me (609) 530-7134.


Sincerely,
Joe Dunleavy REM
Project Manager

Enclosure Draft ICRMP



In Reply Refer to:

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New Jersey Field Office
Ecological Services
927 North Main Street, Building D
Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232
Tel: 609/646 9310
Fax: 609/646 0352
<http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov>



OCT 12 2005

Mr. Joseph Dunleavy
State of New Jersey
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
P.O. Box 340
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0340

RE: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the New Jersey Army National Guard (Draft), 2005 – 2009

Dear Mr. Dunleavy:

This is in response to your letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), dated August 22, 2005, regarding the referenced draft document. The document addresses cultural resource management measures for New Jersey Army National Guard's 41 facilities, comprised of 880 acres, that are located throughout New Jersey.

Excluding federal lands managed under the National Wildlife Refuge System, cultural resources are not within the technical purview of the Service. The Service has stewardship responsibility for federal trust wild living resources including: migratory birds, inter-jurisdictional fisheries, federally listed threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, protection of indigenous wildlife populations from invasive species, protection of indigenous wildlife populations from the remediation of Superfund sites, and the management of National Wildlife Refuges. Further coordination with the Service will be necessary if implementation of the proposed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan has the potential to impact any of these federal trust resources.

Your letter stated that all of the 41 facilities are located in suburban and urban areas. That statement is generally accurate but should not be misinterpreted on the installation's value to fish and wildlife resources. Some of these facilities, such as Picatinny Arsenal, Sea Grit, and Fort Dix, provide considerable habitat. Picatinny Arsenal supports two federally listed species (Indiana bat and bog turtle). For example, the Service has and

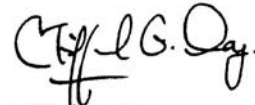
continues to work closely with Picatinny Arsenal in the development of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan that was prepared pursuant to the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 670(a)-(f), *et seq.*). The Service welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with any public lands or military facility to protect, enhance, and restore natural resources pursuant to our federal trust.

The Service's New Jersey Field Office publication *Accomplishments and Goals of an Ecological Services Office*, and fact sheets on field operations in New Jersey are enclosed. These publications will provide you with an overview of some of our field operations, including federal trust resource responsibilities and programs, and geographic areas of focus.

In regard to your emphasis on cultural resources we recommend close coordination with the National Park Service, the bureau in the Department of Interior that has purview responsibility for historic cultural resources and historic preservation.

Thank you for contacting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I am available to answer any questions that you may have.

Sincerely,



Clifford G. Day
Supervisor



State of New Jersey

Richard J. Codey
Acting Governor

Department of Environmental Protection
Natural and Historic Resources, Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 404, Trenton, NJ 08625
TEL: (609) 292-2023 FAX: (609) 984-0578
www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Bradley M. Campbell
Commissioner

October 13, 2005
106/05-2149-1
HPO-I2005-277

Joseph Dunleavy
REM and Project Manager
NJ Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
PO Box 340
101 Eggert Crossing Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0340

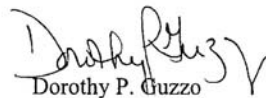
Re: Draft 2005 – 2009 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the New Jersey Army National Guard*

Dear Mr. Dunleavy:

Thank you for providing the opportunity to review the Draft 2005 – 2009 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) installations. Similar to the previous ICRMP which was provided for comment in 2001, the updated ICRMP will facilitate integration of standard operating procedures, and should facilitate communication and compliance with existing laws by clearly outlining appropriate procedures, actions, and responsibilities under each. It provides an excellent overview of the considerations, contacts, historic properties, and resource types associated with the stewardship of the NJARNG's forty one facilities.

Thank you again for providing this opportunity for review and comment. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Deborah Fimbel (609-984-6019) or Dan Saunders (609-633-2397), staff reviewer for the NJ Department of Military & Veterans Affairs.

Sincerely,


Dorothy P. Guzzo
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

DPG:DRF:DS

*New Jersey is an Equal Opportunity Employer
Recycled Paper*

**APPENDIX H
CURATION FACILITIES**

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Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the ARNG's military history are curated and/or stored at:

- National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey (NGMMNJ) at Sea Girt, NJARNG, P.O. Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ, 08750, (732) 974-5966
- Lawrenceville Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, NJARNG, 151 Eggerts Crossing Road, Lawrenceville, NJ, 08648 , (609) 530-6802
- West Orange Armory, NJARNG, 1299 Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, NJ, 07052, (973) 325-8005
- Westfield Armory, NJARNG, 500 Rahway Ave., 07090, (908) 317-9501

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**APPENDIX I
ANNUAL UPDATES**

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Annual Review Checklist

Events that may trigger a re-evaluation of the ICRMP:

- ☐ Significant federal actions (as defined by NHPA or NEPA) have occurred
- ☐ Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit or EPAS
- ☐ A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys
- ☐ Change in or exception to HQDA policy
- ☐ New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda
- ☐ Addition of new resource types or categories

Questions to ask while reviewing the ICRMP for accuracy and updating:

- ☐ Is the cultural landscape approach utilized as the basis of an installation-wide planning level survey?
- ☐ Are all cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements that may affect the installation identified? Are specific compliance actions for future projects identified?
- ☐ Is the ICRMP in compliance with:
 - ☐ NEPA?
 - ☐ NHPA?
 - ☐ NAGPRA?
 - ☐ ARPA?
 - ☐ EO13007?
 - ☐ DoD policies?
- ☐ Has an inventory schedule been developed for:
 - ☐ NHPA undertakings?
 - ☐ other compliance requirements?
 - ☐ the development of a baseline inventory for management purposes?
- ☐ Does the management plan address the internal installation coordination and consultation procedures, and define standardized treatment measures for cultural resources?
- ☐ Are mission requirements being considered realistically?
- ☐ Is the ICRMP accessible and understandable?
- ☐ Are other plans developed through other installation planning documents and activities considered?
- ☐ Are impacts to known or anticipated cultural resources addressed? Is there a workable plan to identify these resources for later consultation?
- ☐ Has any information that contributed to the ICRMP changed including real property listings, installation maps, planning documents, GIS data, Environmental Compliance Assessment System audits, etc.?

<<Approval Signatory>>

<<Date>>

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APPENDIX J
PROJECTS AND CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASE REPORTS

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CURRENT WORK ORDERS

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Work Request Information
Requests entered from 1/1/2005 to 12/31/2005

Job #	Location	Type of Work	Job Name	Job Description	Date Entered	Vendor Name
05 047	Atlantic City	Concrete Work	Install handicap ramp and side walk	Install handicap ramp and side walk	28-Apr-05	Unknown
05 002	Bordentown CSMS	Plumbing	Eye Wash	Install eye wash at hazardous storage area Building 2	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 003	Bordentown CSMS	HVAC	Install zone valves	Request State Plumber to install zone valves in our Heating System	11-Mar-05	State Work Force
05 004	Bordentown CSMS	Concrete Work	Building 2# Concrete Pad	Building 2# Concrete Pad needs Repair	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 005	Bordentown CSMS	Carpentry	Need new windows Building #3	Need new windows Building #3	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 006	Bordentown CSMS	Concrete Work	Rehab Loading Dock	Loading dock in need of repair- concrete broken up also needs lights and bumpers	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 007	Bordentown CSMS	Fire Protection	Sprinkler System	Building 3# needs sprinkler system	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 008	Bordentown CSMS	Landscape	Black top	Pave entire area of Building 2#	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 009	Bordentown CSMS	Plumbing	Sensors to be installed on all toilets and sinks	Sensors to be installed on all toilets and sinks	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05 010	Bordentown CSMS	Electrical	EMT in Block wall	Install EMT in Block wall so gate power will not be exposed	11-Mar-05	Unknown

Thursday, September 22, 2005

Page 1 of 5

Work Request Information
Requests entered from 1/1/2005 to 12/31/2005

Job #	Location	Type of Work	Job Name	Job Description	Date Entered	Vendor Name
05011	Bordertown	CSMS Electrical	Exhaust Fan	Need to up grade shower room exhaust Fan in Building 3#	11-Mar-05	Unknown
05016	Bordertown	CSMS Electrical	Repair Outside Lights	Repair Outside Light Fixture broken needs to be replaced by state electrician	17-Mar-05	State Work Force
05013	Fort Dix HQ 3650	Carpentry	Requesting a New Gazebo	Old one is falling apart.	16-Mar-05	Unknown
05021	Fort Dix HQ 3650	Carpentry	Replace Exterior double Doors	Doors	Replace Exterior double	12-Apr-05
05022	Fort Dix OMS #9	HVAC	Install Filters in AC system	Install Filters in AC system	12-Apr-05	Unknown
05023	Fort Dix OMS #9	Electrical	Change out Old style food lights	Change out Old style food lights east side of building.	12-Apr-05	State Work Force
05024	Fort Dix OMS #9	Electrical	Install vehicle Compound lights	Install vehicle Compound lights (insufficient for physical security)	12-Apr-05	State Work Force
05014	Fort Dix T3BL Bldg 3		Electrical Lighting in Compound	Additional Compound	Additional Lighting in	17-Mar-05
05015	Fort Dix T3BL Bldg 3		Electrical Panels	Add to Security rooms occupied by USPFO	Add to Security Panels in	17-Mar-05

Thursday, September 22, 2005

Page 2 of 5

Work Request Information
Requests entered from 1/1/2005 to 12/31/2005

Job #	Location	Type of Work	Job Name	Job Description	Date Entered	Vendor Name	
05 056	Fort Dix T3BL Bldg 3		Electrical Lights	Install new existing pole in compound	Install new Lights on	03-May-05	Unknown
05 034	Jersey City Armory Carpentry		Lower Ceiling in all of Offices	Lower Ceiling in all of Offices	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 035	Jersey City Armory Carpentry		Renovation Bathroom in balcony area	Renovation Bathroom in balcony area	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 037	Jersey City Armory Painting		Repaint wall and ceiling Drill Floor	Repaint wall and ceiling Drill Floor Drill Floor	Repaint wall and ceiling	28-Apr-05	Unknown
05 038	Jersey City Armory Miscellaneous		Replace bleacher chairs	Replace bleacher chairs	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 039	Jersey City Armory Concrete Work		Repair floor on Drill floor	Repair floor on Drill floor	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 041	Jersey City Armory Concrete Work		Replace windows south side of Drill floor	Replace windows south side of Drill floor	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 042	Jersey City Armory Locksmith		Change Locks over to Key pad type		28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 043	Jersey City Armory HVAC		Repair heating control system	Repair heating control system in basement Boiler room	28-Apr-05	Unknown	
05 044	Jersey City Armory Electrical		Replace 6 electrical panels in basement	Replace 6 electrical panels in basement	28-Apr-05	Unknown	

Thursday, September 22, 2005

Page 3 of 5

**Work Request Information
Requests entered from 1/1/2005 to 12/31/2005**

Job #	Location	Type of Work	Job Name	Job Description	Date Entered	Vendor Name
05 046	Jersey City Armory	Electrical	Replace Lights on Drill floor	Replace Lights on Drill floor to High pressure sodium	28-Apr-05	Unknown
05 017	Mercer AASF1	Concrete Work	Repair concrete pad on floor	Repair concrete pad on Hanger floor that our hanger doors move on concrete is cracking and chipping away from metal tracks that the doors move on.	17-Mar-05	Unknown
05 052	Morristown Armory	Electrical	Repair Wall Packs	Repair Wall Packs	28-Apr-05	State Work Force
05 027	Mount Holly Armory		Carpentry though out facility	Replace ceiling facility	18-Apr-05	Unknown
05 028	Mount Holly Armory		Electrical	Replace Lights outside wall pack	18-Apr-05	Unknown
05 029	Mount Holly Armory		Carpentry replacement	Exterior Door on North wall	18-Apr-05	Unknown
05 020	Somerset FMS	Electrical	Electric for New Stove	Electric for New Stove	21-Mar-05	Unknown
05 054	Toms River Armory	HVAC	Service Heater	Service Heater in Armory shooting Range	03-May-05	Unknown
05 055	Toms River Armory	Electrical	Repair Lights Outside of Building	Repair Lights Outside of Building	03-May-05	State Work Force
05 048	West Orange Armory	Electrical	Lighting for Parking lot	Lighting for Parking lot	28-Apr-05	Unknown

Thursday, September 22, 2005

**Work Request Information
Requests entered from 1/1/2005 to 12/31/2005**

Job #	Location	Type of Work	Job Name	Job Description	Date Entered	Vendor Name
05 049	West Orange Armory	Over Head Door	door	Repair overhead	Repair overhead door	28-Apr-05
05 050	West Orange Armory	HVAC	Repair pipes on boiler	Repair pipes on boiler	28-Apr-05	Unknown
05 051	West Orange Armory	Concrete Work	Handicap ramp	Need handicap ramp	28-Apr-05	Unknown
05 025	Westfield Armory	Carpentry	Repair of windows	Windows need repair on second floor rooms 212 a b c d e f g	15-Apr-05	State Work Force
05 026	Westfield Armory	Roof Maintenance	Repair shingle roof on Drill floor	Repair shingle roof on Drill floor	15-Apr-05	Kowalski Roofing Corp
05 030	Westfield Armory	Carpentry	Vent both Latrines	Vent both Latrines	26-Apr-05	Unknown
05 031	Westfield Armory	Carpentry	Replace and Install new windows	Replace and Install new windows	26-Apr-05	Unknown
05 032	Westfield Armory	Concrete Work	Replace or Repair steps	Replace or Repair Steps	26-Apr-05	Unknown
05 033	Westfield Armory	Carpentry	Request rehab for HHC & CoB	Rehab Offices	26-Apr-05	Unknown
05 057	Westfield Armory	Floor Work	Ceramic tile in kitchen	Install Ceramic tile in kitchen	04-May-05	Unknown
05 058	Westfield Armory	Fencing	Installation of cyclone fence	Installation of cyclone fence with entrance gate on south side of Building	04-May-05	Consolidated Steel& Alum

Number of Work Requests: 50

Thursday, September 22, 2005

Page 5 of 5

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COMPLETED AND ANTICIPATED PROJECTS

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FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FY02-2010

() Indicates Project Priority

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
FY06 (25)	ATLANTIC CITY ARMORY ELECTRONIC SECURITY
FY04 Complete	ATLANTIC CITY ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY06 (36)	ATLANTIC CITY ARMORY REPLACE DRILL FLOOR
FY06 (26)	ATLANTIC CITY ARMORY SECURITY (PHYSICAL)
FY06 (11)	ATLANTIC CITY EOC ELECTRICAL UPGRADE, SHOWER & SEWER
	ATLANTIC CITY REHAB KITCHEN REPAIR BY REPLACEMENT
	ATLANTIC CITY REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY06	ATLANTIC CITY ROOF REPLACEMENT
	BORDENTOWN ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	BORDENTOWN ARMORY REHAB DRILL FLOOR
	BORDENTOWN ARMORY REHAB TOILETS AND SHOWERS
	BORDENTOWN ARMORY WINDOW REPLACEMENTS
	BURLINGTON ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FY05 Complete	CAPE MAY ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	CAPE MAY ARMORY INSTALL HOT WATER HEATER (30 GALLON)
	CAPE MAY ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
FY06 (8)	CAPE MAY ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
	CAPE MAY ARMORY WINDOW REPLACEMENTS
	CAPE MAY FMS REHAB TOILETS AND SHOWERS
Complete	CAPE MAY FMS RESTONE
FY05 Complete	CHERRY HILL ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FY04 Complete	CHERRY HILL FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	CHERRY HILL FMS REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY05 Legal (on hold)	DOVER ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FY06 (24)	DOVER ARMORY REPLACE LIGHTING
	DOVER ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
	DOVER FMS 7 HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
	DOVER FMS RESTONE
	FLEMINGTON ARMORY REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY05 Complete	FLEMINGTON ARMORY REPLACE SEPTIC SYSTEM
FY05 Complete	FREEHOLD ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY05-06 Complete	FREEHOLD ARMORY REPAIR BOILER
	FREEHOLD ARMORY REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
	FREEHOLD VEHICLE STORAGE SHED REPLACE ROOF

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Fy04 Complete	FORT DIX ARMORY & BATTLE LAB FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY06 (31)	FT DIX ARMORY UPGRADE HVAC
	FT DIX ARMORY UPGRADE JOINT EMERGENCY OPS CENTER
FY04 Complete	FT DIX PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND VEHICLE LIFTS
FY04 Complete	FT. DIX ARMORY REPAVE NON ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
	HACKETSTOWN ARMORY REPAVE NON ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY05 (32)	HACKETSTOWN ARMORY REPLACE HVAC PHASE II PORTION
	HACKETTSTOWN ARMORY REPAIR BOILER
FY06 (24)	HACKETTSTOWN ARMORY REPLACE LIGHTING
	HAMMONTON ARMORY BLDG 1 MODIFY ARMS ROOM
FY06 (34)	HAMMONTON ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	HAMMONTON ARMORY REPAIR BOILER ROOM HOT WATER HEATER
	HAMMONTON ARMORY REPLACE SIDEWALKS
FY06 (9)	JERSEY CITY ARMORY ARMS VAULT UPGRADE ADMINISTRATIVE CR
	JERSEY CITY ARMORY BASEMENT LIGHTING
	JERSEY CITY ARMORY CLASSROOM UPGRADE
FY05 (22)	JERSEY CITY ARMORY ELECTRONIC SECURITY
FY06 (5)	JERSEY CITY ARMORY EMERGENCY POWER DESIGN
FY04-05 Complete	JERSEY CITY ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
	JERSEY CITY ARMORY REHAB TOILETS AND SHOWERS
	JERSEY CITY ARMORY REPAIR STEAM LINE ON BOILER #2
FY 2006 Complete	JERSEY CITY INTERIOR MARBLE REPLACEMENT
	JERSEY CITY REHAB KITCHEN REPAIR BY REPLACEMENT
	JERSEY CITY REPAIR & OVERHAUL DETERIORATED CLASSROOM
	JERSEY CITY REPLACE PLUMBING SYSTEM
	LAKEHURST BLDG # 111 ALTERATIONS
	LAKEHURST BLDG # 111 READINESS CENTER ALTERATIONS
	LAKEHURST BLDG # 307 ALTERATIONS FLIGHT FAC 111
	LAKEHURST BLDG # 307 ALTERATIONS FLIGHT FAC 111
FY06 (12)	LAWRENCEVILLE ARMORY BOILER #1 NOT OPERATING, #2 LEAKING)
FY06 (14)	LAWRENCEVILLE ARMORY EMERGENCY POWER
FY03 Complete	LAWRENCEVILLE ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY06? (2)	LAWRENCEVILLE ARMORY REPLACE ROOF (RINK)
FY03 Complete	LAWRENCEVILLE D-LOG WAREHOUSE FIRE SUPPRESSION
Complete	LAWRENCEVILLE D-LOG ALL NEW PAVING (DOT)
	LAWRENCEVILLE FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY06 (39)	LAWRENCEVILLE FORCE PROTECTION SITE IMPROVEMENT

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
FY06 (45)	LAWRENCEVILLE HDQTRS REPLACE ROOF
Complete	LAWRENCEVILLE MUSEUM REPLACE WINDOWS
FY05-06 Complete	LAWRENCEVILLE USPFO WAREHOUSE TO ADMIN OFFICE
	LODI ARMORY REPAIR BOILER PIPES
FY06 (17)	LODI ARMORY ROOF REPLACEMENT
FY06 (13)	MERCER ARMORY REPLACE BOILER
FY04 Complete	MORRISTOWN ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
	MORRISTOWN ARMORY REHAB KITCHEN REPAIR BY REPLACEMENT
FY04-05 Complete	MORRISTOWN ARMORY RINK ROOF
	MORRISTOWN FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
Complete	MORRISTOWN FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	MORRISTOWN FMS REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	MORRISTOWN FMS RESTONE
FY05 Complete	MT HOLLY ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FY06 (4)	MT HOLLY ARMORY HVAC PHASE II
FY04 Complete	MT HOLLY ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
FY04 Complete	MT HOLLY ARMORY WINDOW REPLACEMENTS
	NEW EYGPT UTES HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY03 Complete	NEWARK ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
	NEWARK ARMORY INSTALL HOT WATER HEATER IN BOILER ROOM
	NEWARK ARMORY REHAB DRILL HALL
	NEWARK ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
FY06 (30)	NEWARK ARMORY REPAIR DETERIORATED CLASSROOM/ ARMS VAULT
FY06 (30)	NEWARK ARMORY RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
	NEWTON ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	PHILLIPSBURG ARMORY REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY05 Complete	PHILLIPSBURG FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
	PHILLIPSBURG FMS RESTONE
FY04 Complete	RIVERDALE ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY06 (24)	RIVERDALE ARMORY REPLACE LIGHTING
	RIVERDALE FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
	RIVERDALE FMS REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	RIVERDALE FMS RESTONE
	SEA GIRT ARMORY BLDG 35 REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
FY04 Complete	SEA GIRT ARMORY FACIA & SOFFETS
FY05 Complete	SEA GIRT ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
FY03-04 Complete	SEA GIRT BATH HOUSE LANDSCAPING
	SEA GIRT BLDG 35 (ARMORY) INSTALL SIDING
FY06 (16)	SEA GIRT BULKHEAD REPLACEMENT
FY06 (21)	SEA GIRT EMERGENCY POWER BLDG #7
FY06 (35)	SEA GIRT FIRE SUPPRESSION BLDG #35
FY05 Complete	SEA GIRT FIRE SUPPRESSION BLDG'S # 8,21,22
	SEA GIRT FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
Complete	SEA GIRT FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND VEHICLE LIFTS
	SEA GIRT FMS RESTONE
FY06 (33)	SEA GIRT INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE WATER & SEWER
	SEA GIRT LOADING DOCK # 35 (UNHEATED BLDG) ARMORY
FY06 (18)	SEA GIRT MEDICAL TRAILER
FY06 (29)	SEA GIRT MESS HALL REPHAB KITCHEN BLDG # 11
FY06 (41)	SEA GIRT RANGE MAINTENANCE
	SEA GIRT REBUILD ENTRANCE WAY BLDG # 7
	SEA GIRT REBUILD ENTRANCE WAY BLDG # 7
	SEA GIRT REPAIR BATH OF FMS BLDG 20, 21,22&23
FY06 (1)	SEA GIRT ROOF (12) REPLACEMENTS
	SEA GIRT UPGRADE LOADING DOCK BLDG # 11
FY06 (47)	SEAGIRT RUNNING TRACK
FY05 Complete	SOMERSET ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FY04 Complete	SOMERSET ARMORY REPAIR BOILER
FY06 (43)	SOMERSET ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
FY06 (37)	SOMERSET EOC ELECTRONIC SECURITY
	SOMERSET FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY04 Complete	SOMERSET FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	SOMERSET FMS RESTONE
FY06 (38)	SOMERSET FORCE PROTECTION PHYSICAL
FY06 (22)	TEANECK ARMORY ELECTRONIC SECURITY
FY06 (6)	TEANECK ARMORY EMERGENCY POWER DESIGN
FY03 Complete	TEANECK ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
FY06 (28)	TEANECK ARMORY REHAB ADMIN/CLASSROOM
	TEANECK ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	TEANECK ARMORY REPAVE REAR PARKING LOT (C/O)
FY06 (27)	TEANECK ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
Complete	TEANECK FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND VEHICLE LIFTS
FY06 (44)	TEANECK FMS REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
FY06 (44)	TEANECK FMS REPLACE ROOF
FY04 Complete	TEANECK PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	TOMS RIVER ARMORY WINDOW REPLACEMENTS
	TOMS RIVER FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY04 Complete	TOMS RIVER FMS REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY06? (3)	TOMS RIVER ROOF REPLACEMENT
	TRENTON AASF/ FMS RESTONE
FY06 (34)	TUCKERTON ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	TUCKERTON ARMORY REPAIR BOILER
FY06 (20)	USPFO HSCOE DATA AUTOMATION
FY06 (10)	USPFO JTOC EMERGENCY POWER
FY06 (40)	VARIOUS LOCATIONS REPLACE FAILED PAVEMENTS
FY06 (46)	VARIOUS LOCATIONS SIGNAGE FOR ARMORY
FY06 (7)	VINELAND ARMORY ASBESTOS ABATEMENT
FY06 (19)	VINELAND ARMORY EMERGENCY POWER TASK FORCE SOUTH
FY05 Complete	VINELAND ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	VINELAND ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	VINELAND ARMORY REPAIR BRICK RETAINING WALL
FY04 Complete	VINELAND ARMORY REPAIR HOT WATER HEATER
	VINELAND ARMORY REPAVE NON ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
Complete	VINELAND FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	VINELAND FMS REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY04 Complete	VINELAND PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	WASHINGTON ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	WASHINGTON ARMORY REPAVE ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING
FY06 (23)	WASHINGTON ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
FY2000 Complete	WEST ORANGE ARMORY ASBESTOS REMOVAL
FY04 Complete	WEST ORANGE ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
	WEST ORANGE ARMORY REHAB KITCHEN REPAIR BY REPLACEMENT
	WEST ORANGE ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	WEST ORANGE ARMORY REPAIR DETERIORATED CLASSROOM
	WEST ORANGE ARMORY REPLACE HOT WATER HEATER ON 2FL
FY06 (42)	WEST ORANGE ARMORY REPLACE ROOF
	WEST ORANGE ARMORY RESTORE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
	WEST ORANGE FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY04 Complete	WEST ORANGE FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS

YEAR PROJECTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	WEST ORANGE FMS REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
FY04 Complete	WEST ORANGE CSMS FIRE SUPPRESSION
	WESTFIELD ARMORY ASBESTOS REMOVAL
	WESTFIELD ARMORY BUILD DISTANCE LEARNING CENTER
FY04 Complete	WESTFIELD ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION
	WESTFIELD ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
	WESTFIELD ARMORY REPLACE BOILER
	WESTFIELD FMS HEATING SYSTEM REPL & UPGRADE
FY04 Complete	WESTFIELD FMS PURCHASE PORTABLE ABOVE GROUND LIFTS
	WESTFIELD FMS RESTONE MVSC
FY05 Complete	WOODBURGE ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	WOODBURY ARMORY BLDG1 REPAIR CLASSROOM/LC
FY05 Complete	WOODBURY ARMORY FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
	WOODBURY ARMORY REHAB TOILET AND SHOWERS
FY06 (24)	WOODSTOWN ARMORY REPLACE LIGHTING
	WOODSTOWN ARMORY ROOF REPLACEMENT

DATABASE REPORTS

This section will be populated by, as necessary, by the Cultural Resource manager.

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